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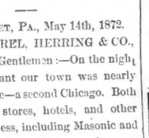
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The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

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The Independent

HER STORY.

BY WASHINGTON GLADDEN.

HERE, at the gate, let us stand and wait
Till the grand procession pass;
The marshal first, in marvelous state,
With the drums and the sounding brass;
Then the veterans brave in blue draw near,
With a sober, soldierly air;
And the halt and the maimed are riding here,
And the priest and the poet there.

And now the troop of the children comes,
In wavy, hesitant files,
All bright with the blush of the early blooms,
All wreathed in roses and smiles.
They are halting now at the graves of the boys;
And a dirge will be softly sung;
And the parson will give to faith a voice,
And the poet to love a tongue.

But you and I, my Harry and Bess,
Will turn from these well-meant words
Apart through the woodland silences—
Alone with the breezes and birds.
Here, at this grave, where the pine boughs grieve,
When the solemn south winds roam,
Our rosemary and our rue we'll leave,
And carry our heartsease home.

Did I promise? Well, there is nothing new.
But the joy and the pain are one.
Sit down on the bank here, Bessy, and you
Lie here on the grass, my son.
Fourteen next month! You were only four
When your father went away;
And you, little queen, were scarcely more
Than a babe that desolate day.

A sudden and terrible call had come
For an army of volunteers;
And the tidings brought to our happy home
Hard struggles and boding fears.
That night he sat in a silent mood,
And held you both to his breast;
I saw on his brow the shadows brood
And darken—I knew the rest!

He carried you up to your crib that night,
And watched with you till you slept;
Then, praying that God would guide him aright,
The strong man wrestled and wept.
I found him praying, and left him there
Alone with his Father and you;
Till the Helper lifted his load of care,
And lightened his sorrow too.

And then he came forth and told me all.
I could neither strive nor cry;
He would follow his suffering country's call.
Who should dare to forbid? Not I.
You know the story—the parting word—
The year that drearily passed,
The drooping pain of a hope deferred,
The blinding blow at the last.

But here is a picture you never saw—
On this side Mother and Bess,
But on the other; the little flaw
In the dint of a ball, I guess.
He carried it always here, by his heart;
And, when they led him away
Faint from the field, where he bore his part
So gallantly on that day,—

When they laid him down in a sheltered nook
(The chaplain told me this),
He drew it forth, and, with many a look,
And many a passionate kiss,
He gazed, till he heard the order "Rest!"
And then, when his spirit passed,
It dropped from his hands upon his breast,
And they found it there, at the last.

That is all, my darlings, I have to tell.
Like another diviner Friend,
Having loved his own in the world so well,
He loved them unto the end.
The love that he left to you and me
Is our fortune and our pride;
The truest, manliest man was he—
And he loved us all till he died!

Come hither Harry! I'll lean on you.
His brow and his mouth are there;
And yours, little Bess, are his eyes of blue
And his wealth of golden hair.
So here at his grave, where the pine boughs grieve,
When the solemn south winds roam,
Our rosemary and our rue we'll leave,
And carry our heartsease home.

LET US LIVE.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

I OPEN my window upon the world just wakened, and wonder if in any supreme moment I was ever thankful enough for the great boon of existence. It is so wonderful to be alive. It is so blessed to live. "Yes," said a friend to me once, "if we did not have to die; but this world which you delight in so much—the trail of death is over it all." He had buried in the earth the delight of his eyes and the love of his life. Silence was my duty, standing within the shadow of that loss. Yet I do not delight in life because I am unacquainted with grief. I am pervaded with the consciousness of the impending mystery of death—the awful change to the one taken, the desolation to those left. I lift my weights and move on, often with unsteady step. I see my friends falter and fall down beneath their crosses. Struggle, strife, treachery, disappointment, loss, anguish, hopelessness—the nightshade of human life—I do not forget it; I cannot. The very shadow that it casts—so long, long shadow, often stretching across nearly all the weary space from the cradle to the grave—makes me sure that to few, very few is human life the boon that it might be. I forget nothing, not even inherited taint, moral, intellectual, spiritual; the *fate* in temperament, which is the saddest curse entailed upon perverted humanity. But, after weighing all in the balance, still I am sure that best to live, under ordinary conditions, is a privilege of which we but rarely make the most; a possibility to whose highest limit we can but seldom rise. We find only at intervals the inevitable doom a drawback to our joy. Usually it is the care, the worry, the torment, which should not have occurred at all. We have gone so far from Nature. Our lives are so artificial, so false, or so petty. Our great sorrows, like our great opportunities, stand far apart, lonely landmarks in our life. And it is humiliating to sum up the meager frets which make the discontent and unhappiness of average daily life. Your new dress fits miserably; therefore, for the time being, you must be wholly miserable. John thumbs the walls and bangs the doors, and you grow overwrought and wretched.

Your husband comes home at night silent, cold, or cross. All day you have been thinking what a dear fellow he is. He did a splendid deed yesterday, over which you fondly muse. Nobody on earth is quite so fine, or noble, or wholly to be adored as he. He opens the door. Lo! your god is a moody man. Something has gone wrong—his digestion, very likely. He ate a piece of pie in a restaurant at noon vile enough to tear up mucous membrane and temper together. He is blind to all the little love surprises that you have lying in wait for him. He knocks down your bouquet, smashes your vase, bungles and bangs generally. In the keen reaction of disappointment, you answer him shortly or sharply. He in his turn says something which indicates that he does not think you altogether an angel. Either of you would die for the other. No less, each wonders for the moment how the other can be so disagreeable. What a perfect evening you had pictured to be spent together. You spend it apart. It ends in tears and sullenness. You dump your head on your pillow and wonder why you were born.

You leave your work at night, thinking all the way home what a dear wife awaits you there. They are all present with you, a hundred graces and goodnesses of hers, of whom nobody else dreams. You think of them, and how much she loves you, till you wonder in penitence how you could ever for a moment have been neglectful or unkind. "Never, never will I be again," says the spontaneous heart, as you open your door on your angel at an unlucky moment. She has just spanked Tom, and is still shaking Susan. Such a day! Servants, children, markets, and shops all awry. She *is* a darling. Some other time she will make you sure of it, and beguile you with most delicious chatter and laughter; but not now. She is wearied, worried, and irritable—overworked, in fine. You could soothe her in a minute, if you would; but you won't. You believe in the ancient tradition that "a wife should *always* meet her husband with a smile." She should always hide her troubles out of *his* sight. You remind her of this. You tell her that she is "unreasonable." She retorts bitterly that she "wishes you could be a woman for an hour." With a superior air, you inform her that you would not be a woman for a moment, upon any consideration. You spend the evening away from home. Nevertheless, you find your pantaloons mended in the morning, and look upon them with a pricking of conscience, that would deepen could you see the sad tears that dropped into the stitches. You overeat, or under-eat, or eat at the wrong time. Your headaches, your nerves are like needles, your words are disagreeable, even while the soul within you is yearning for perfection. Perhaps, like poor Eugénie de Guerin, you have a soul that "afflicts itself about the least thing. A word, a memory, a tone of voice, a sad expression, a nameless nothing, will often disturb the serenity of your spirit—small sky that the lightest cloud can tarnish."

The processions of the seasons pass on. The constellations march through space. Days die in serenity and are born in splendor. The universe lavishes its largess for your delight; yet, of the infinite that it gives, how little you take in, how much less you assimilate. In what poverty you abide. What scanty measure you give out. In what perception, or faculty, or emotion do you rise to the supreme fullness of life? You are haunted with the consciousness of what you miss, of what you have never reached. What dulls and deadens and irritates you this moment? Pickles and preserves, festering together in your stomach, very likely. Dyspepsia may be the penalty of long-violated laws. Or some discord of noises, or of souls, which you cannot prevent. Something, a petty or mean little something, doubtless; yet it is mighty enough to undermine resolves, to defraud you of the highest and finest essence of life; more, to rob you of the possession of your highest and sweetest self. Nor is the victim scarcely ever wholly to blame. The most exquisite flavor of daily existence eludes us chiefly through the lack of a prevailing and pervading courtesy in our constant intercourse with each other; through a careless lack of tender consideration for the temperamental differences and infirmities which exist in all. ——— is "foolish and has notions"; that is reason sufficient why ——— should be crossed, and by so much in no wise considered. We dismiss the fact without study, without one atom of tender feeling, and treat the victim accordingly. Think how many loudly-professing "friends" you have who never fail to repeat a cutting, sarcastic, or even rude remark; who just as rarely speak to you one kind or encouraging word. It is a sad comment on human nature that the one who repeats an uncharitable speech is invariably considered sincere, while the person who ventures to repeat or express a very kindly one is always open to the suspicion of flattery.

This lack of courtesy, of sympathetic kindness in little things, is surely the bane of average daily life. We see it, feel it, suffer from it everywhere. It is as culpably palpable in the highest council of the nation as it is in the humblest household. Amid a thousand others, what an example of the former is the treatment of Mr. Sumner by the Senate of the United States, this very week. He may have been too tenacious with all the demands of his Civil Rights bill, doubtless has been; yet that was no excuse for the tricky unkindness which waited until the dead of night, when he, worn out, was fast asleep, and then, without the courtesy of calling him, voted on another Civil Rights bill with everything which he had desired and struggled for so long left out. Had it been a private claim, or a railroad bill, he would not only have been called, but his vote politely waited for. Can you measure the impoliteness which first killed his bill while he slept, then sent to wake him up to come and vote on the Amnesty Bill, and then went forth to ridicule his righteous anger, and to boast of "the game which got ahead of Sumner!"

Yes, Swedenborg's doctrine is true. We in our lower state are infested with demons—the demons of selfishness, which hold us down from the fullness and perfectness of human existence. Yet the soul will not be defrauded altogether of its birthright. Sometimes it soars and takes possession of its high estate. Then you know what it is to be glad to live. In some clear dawn, in some still night, in some moment of rest, when you possess your soul in peace, you realize it all—the bliss of being, the joy of breathing, the ministry of light, of color, of odor, of sound, the ecstasy of inspiration, the presence of God. What is it not, the heart in you that loves and lifts its idol up into the light of supernal faith, where it abides transfigured, sanctified, and safe from sin? What is it not, this yearning for knowledge, this hunger for the perfect, this reaching out toward the illimitable, this capacity to *love*, to suffer, to renounce, to believe, to know, to aspire, and to strive upward toward the aspiration. All this that may be shut in one weary frame, under a stove-pipe hat or a fashionable bonnet. Every breeze that stirs, every bird that sings, every flower that blooms, every moment, with its utmost perfect possibility, is my minister, a portion of the universal joy of life. Get thee behind me, world—the world of mean cares, of self-love, of petty strifes, of poor ambitions! Give me that which is holy and eternal—the kind word, the unselfish deed, the care for others in little things, the charity that can suffer and yet be kind, the affection which, sweetening life and surviving death, is our only foretaste of Heaven.

'HOW TO START A COLLEGE."

BY REV. H. L. WAYLAND.

TO THE REV. JOHN JONES, *New Broom, Nebraska.*

My Dear Brother:—You write me that the Christian Israelites of Nebraska "want to get up a college." You remark that the citizens of New Broom are greatly interested in the project, and you ask how you shall go to work. You allude to my extensive experience. Probably you intended to say *expensive*. It would have been quite appropriate. Whatever knowledge I have gained, through an experience perhaps dearly bought, I gladly put at your service, without money and without price. (N. B.—Mr. Bowen will understand that this last remark is to be taken in a Pickwickian sense.) How shall you start a college?

1st. *Do not start it at all* unless you are sure that it is needed. Have you a state university? Is it doing satisfactorily the work of educating the people of the state? Are the Christian Israelites of Nebraska strong enough to create a *good* college, and numerous enough to fill it with students? Have the denomination already a college within the state or readily accessible?

If the number and the resources of the Christian Israelites preclude the establishment of a *good* college, then pray remember that it is not the *multiplication* of colleges which is now the great want of the new states. Already these institutions abound to an extent that testifies to the fertility of the soil. Indiana, according to the Commissioner of Education, boasts nineteen. This is equal to three or four for the State of Rhode Island. Other of the Western States are equally prolific. Of these institutions some follow at varying intervals the University of Michigan, others are below the grade of good union schools in equipment, compensation of teachers, and standard of scholarship. Many of them would best serve the cause of education by taking their proper position as academies or by ceasing to exist. "Nothing within life would become them like the leaving of it."

A staggering, shambling college, possessed of no library, no apparatus, no appliances of instruction, with two or three teachers of either sex, who are so engrossed with hearing recitations that they have no time to *teach*, and compelled to give half their strength to keeping the wolf from the door; a college uniting the puny dimensions of infancy with the decrepitude of age, and every year inheriting and bequeathing an accumulated legacy of failure—such institutions we do not need to multiply.

The West needs Western colleges, you say. My dear brother, let us not be deceived by words. If by "Western" you mean "situated at the West," startling as your assertion is, I would not dispute it. "Western!" "Eastern!" Pray, is Ann Arbor out of place at the West, or would it be out of place anywhere? Would Yale be out of place in Illinois? If, indeed, by "Western" you mean "*inferior*," by all means say so. Call a spade "a spade," and not "an oblong ligneous and ferruginous implement of agricultural husbandry."

"But was not Princeton once called 'the log college'? Was not Yale transported in a wagon from its former to its present location? And Harvard—have not certain of her own poets said:

"'And who was on the catalogue
When college first began?
Two nephews of the president
And *the* professor's son.
They turned a little Indian by,
As brown as any bun;
Lord! How the seniors knocked about
That freshman class of one.'"

Oh, yes! You state the facts correctly. But the parallel does not hold. The country was in its infancy. These colleges were the best that America afforded. Their teachers were the first men of the age. But the choice, at the West of to-day, is not between a poor college or nothing.

All over the Northwest, within a day's ride of any region, are institutions, sustained either by the state or by the denominations, that have achieved a national reputation. To divert young men and women from these institutions by an appeal to their denominational zeal or local feeling; to attract them to inferior schools (dignified with sounding names); to rob them of their youth; to mock their thirst for knowledge, leaving them to discover too late that their confidence has been betrayed—what is this but a crime against humanity? For a bank to issue promises which it cannot redeem, to solicit deposits for which it can make no return—this is fraud. And to solicit from young men the deposit of the best years of life, to make promises and representations not justified by facts—if this is to be the result of your efforts, may God avert from you the calamity of success.

Shall you start a college, or shall you do all you can to build up your state university, taking your fair share in its control and in its benefits? Or shall you unite with the Christian Israelites of other states in founding a college, or in strengthening one already founded? All these are questions demanding your mature and candid reflection. If you are satisfied that a college is needed, and that a *good* college may, with the ordinary blessing of Providence, be created, then,

2d. *Do not be in a hurry.* It is a large job that you have on hand. You are working for all time. It is the easiest thing in the world to establish a college; it is well nigh the hardest to establish a *good* college. A mistake now may result in something that shall presently decease, leaving an odor that is not "as ointment poured forth," or, worse far, in something that shall survive to hamper the denomination, to obstruct the cause of education, to stand in the way of a real success. It is amazing how hard it is for a college to die. There are always narrow-minded men, inflamed with local zeal; selfish men, deliriously with dreaded depreciation of real estate; small but aspiring men, hopeful of purchasing to themselves a good degree, the presence of God. What is it not, the heart in you that loves and lifts its idol up into the light of supernal faith, where it abides transfigured, sanctified, and safe from sin? What is it not, this yearning for knowledge, this hunger for the perfect, this reaching out toward the illimitable, this capacity to *love*, to suffer, to renounce, to believe, to know, to aspire, and to strive upward toward the aspiration. All this that may be shut in one weary frame, under a stove-pipe hat or a fashionable bonnet. Every breeze that stirs, every bird that sings, every flower that blooms, every moment, with its utmost perfect possibility, is my minister, a portion of the universal joy of life. Get thee behind me, world—the world of mean cares, of self-love, of petty strifes, of poor ambitions! Give me that which is holy and eternal—the kind word, the unselfish deed, the care for others in little things, the charity that can suffer and yet be kind, the affection which, sweetening life and surviving death, is our only foretaste of Heaven.

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If the number and the resources of the Christian Israelites preclude the establishment of a *good* college, then pray remember that it is not the *multiplication* of colleges which is now the great want of the new states. Already these institutions abound to an extent that testifies to the fertility of the soil. Indiana, according to the Commissioner of Education, boasts nineteen. This is equal to three or four for the State of Rhode Island. Other of the Western States are equally prolific. Of these institutions some follow at varying intervals the University of Michigan, others are below the grade of good union schools in equipment, compensation of teachers, and standard of scholarship. Many of them would best serve the cause of education by taking their proper position as academies or by ceasing to exist. "Nothing within life would become them like the leaving of it."

A staggering, shambling college, possessed of no library, no apparatus, no appliances of instruction, with two or three teachers of either sex, who are so engrossed with hearing recitations that they have no time to *teach*, and compelled to give half their strength to keeping the wolf from the door; a college uniting the puny dimensions of infancy with the decrepitude of age, and every year inheriting and bequeathing an accumulated legacy of failure—such institutions we do not need to multiply.

The West needs Western colleges, you say. My dear brother, let us not be deceived by words. If by "Western" you mean "situated at the West," startling as your assertion is, I would not dispute it. "Western!" "Eastern!" Pray, is Ann Arbor out of place at the West, or would it be out of place anywhere? Would Yale be out of place in Illinois? If, indeed, by "Western" you mean "*inferior*," by all means say so. Call a spade "a spade," and not "an oblong ligneous and ferruginous implement of agricultural husbandry."

"But was not Princeton once called 'the log college'? Was not Yale transported in a wagon from its former to its present location? And Harvard—have not certain of her own poets said:

"'And who was on the catalogue
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Oh, yes! You state the facts correctly. But the parallel does not hold. The country was in its infancy. These colleges were the best that America afforded. Their teachers were the first men of the age. But the choice, at the West of to-day, is not between a poor college or nothing.

All over the Northwest, within a day's ride of any region, are institutions, sustained either by the state or by the denominations, that have achieved a national reputation. To divert young men and women from these institutions by an appeal to their denominational zeal or local feeling; to attract them to inferior schools (dignified with sounding names); to rob them of their youth; to mock their thirst for knowledge, leaving them to discover too late that their confidence has been betrayed—what is this but a crime against humanity? For a bank to issue promises which it cannot redeem, to solicit deposits for which it can make no return—this is fraud. And to solicit from young men the deposit of the best years of life, to make promises and representations not justified by facts—if this is to be the result of your efforts, may God avert from you the calamity of success.

Shall you start a college, or shall you do all you can to build up your state university, taking your fair share in its control and in its benefits? Or shall you unite with the Christian Israelites of other states in founding a college, or in strengthening one already founded? All these are questions demanding your mature and candid reflection. If you are satisfied that a college is needed, and that a *good* college may, with the ordinary blessing of Providence, be created, then,

2d. *Do not be in a hurry.* It is a large job that you have on hand. You are working for all time. It is the easiest thing in the world to establish a college; it is well nigh the hardest to establish a *good* college. A mistake now may result in something that shall presently decease, leaving an odor that is not "as ointment poured forth," or, worse far, in something that shall survive to hamper the denomination, to obstruct the cause of education, to stand in the way of a real success. It is amazing how hard it is for a college to die. There are always narrow-minded men, inflamed with local zeal; selfish men, deliriously with dreaded depreciation of real estate; small but aspiring men, hopeful of purchasing to themselves a good degree, the presence of God. What is it not, the heart in you that loves and lifts its idol up into the light of supernal faith, where it abides transfigured, sanctified, and safe from sin? What is it not, this yearning for knowledge, this hunger for the perfect, this reaching out toward the illimitable, this capacity to *love*, to suffer, to renounce, to believe, to know, to aspire, and to strive upward toward the aspiration. All this that may be shut in one weary frame, under a stove-pipe hat or a fashionable bonnet. Every breeze that stirs, every bird that sings, every flower that blooms, every moment, with its utmost perfect possibility, is my minister, a portion of the universal joy of life. Get thee behind me, world—the world of mean cares, of self-love, of petty strifes, of poor ambitions! Give me that which is holy and eternal—the kind word, the unselfish deed, the care for others in little things, the charity that can suffer and yet be kind, the affection which, sweetening life and surviving death, is our only foretaste of Heaven.

'HOW TO START A COLLEGE."

BY REV. H. L. WAYLAND.

TO THE REV. JOHN JONES, *New Broom, Nebraska.*

My Dear Brother:—You write me that the Christian Israelites of Nebraska "want to get up a college." You remark that the citizens of New Broom are greatly interested in the project, and you ask how you shall go to work. You allude to my extensive experience. Probably you intended to say *expensive*. It would have been quite appropriate. Whatever knowledge I have gained, through an experience perhaps dearly bought, I gladly put at your service, without money and without price. (N. B.—Mr. Bowen will understand that this last remark is to be taken in a Pickwickian sense.) How shall you start a college?

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But where did he dwell in Rome? We read that he dwelt "for two years in his own hired house." If that house could be assuredly *identified*, it would be the focus of pilgrimage to all tourists from every land. The Popish authorities here claim that they have actually discovered this "hired house," down under the "Church of St. Maria," on the corner of the *Via Lata* and the Corso. It is many feet under ground, contains two or three cellar-like rooms, and has a spring of water in it, which is claimed to have burst forth miraculously. Thousands visit this subterranean dwelling, and there is a clear tradition that this is the veritable spot. But the best Protestant archæologists in Rome *do not consider it certain* that Paul ever resided there. It is possible; it *may* be probable; it is not certain.

But there *is* one most remarkable spot in Rome, which I visited yesterday, under the clear conviction that Paul's feet had stood there many a time. It is the house of his friend, *Clement*, to whom Paul refers in his letter to the Philippians. Clement was a Christian convert in Rome, a man of standing, whose house was often used for religious worship by the early disciples of Christianity. Now, that house of Clement *has been discovered* within a few years; and yesterday, in company with an eminent archæologist and with Rev. Newman Hall (who has published a volume on Rome), I went down into that extraordinary subterranean dwelling. It must be remembered that ancient Rome lies buried at a depth of ten or fifteen feet, in some places of thirty feet, under the present city. Napoleon III started the work of excavating, on a grand scale.

In visiting the house of Clement we first entered the beautiful "Church of St. Clement," which is very ancient. *Beneath* that church stands still another and most elaborate church, which was built about the year 350! We lighted our torches, and descended a stone stairway, which led us into a church of the same dimensions with the one above! By the light of our tapers, we examined the quaint old frescoes and inscriptions on the walls, which must have been painted there *over one thousand* years ago. In one of the frescoes Clement himself is represented. The columns of the church are beautifully fluted, and were taken from the ruined temples of Pagan Rome. In one corner of this underground church is a door which opens into a stone stairway. Down that stairway we groped by torch-light, and soon found ourselves in an ancient Roman dwelling, whose walls give evidence of having been built as far back as the days of the Roman Republic! One arched room, whose ceiling is finely carved, must have been good old Clement's "best room," or parlor. Another was probably his "oratory." There are other small apartments between these two. Now, in those deep cellars—which were once a warm, cheerful home—we have every reason to believe that Paul's foot often stood, and his courageous voice once rang in those very walls! It was worth a voyage from America to see the spot where the great apostle must have attended a social prayer-meeting with the "church in the house hold" of Clement.

Two more localities I sought for. One is the site of Nero's judgment-hall, in which Paul had his trial. That was *probably* the spot now known as the "Basilica Jovis," on the Palatine Hill. The *other* judgment-hall, in which there stands a beautiful white marble remnant of a tribunal, and which was thought to be *Nero's* "bar," has now been identified as the Emperor Domitian's, who came *after* Nero. But where was the *Pretorian* guard-house, in which Paul was confined? Hitherto it has been supposed that the arched brick apartments near the old wall of Romulus was the spot. But they—and the caricatures scratched on the walls by the soldiers—are ascertained to belong also to Domitian's era. Probably the Pretorium in which Paul was held prisoner was that series of arched rooms beside the Palace of Tiberius, and only a few yards from the house of Tiberius's father. In those arched r

The Independent.

THE LEGEND OF ST. CHRISTINA.

BY EMILY E. FORD.

When holy souls believed that God
Sent them to cloisters cold and gray,
That life in convent cell must nod
And drone its force in dreams away.

A Roman girl to Christ the Lord
Bowed all her heart and soul and life;
Her holy zeal, her gifts outpoured,
Woke Pagan rage to savage strife.

Her idols, wrought of silver mold,
She broke, and scattered to the poor;
Her images of carven gold
Exchanged for bread, sharp hunger's cure.

Her angry, proud, patrician sire
First scourged her tender flesh with rod;
In dungeon dark, in filth and mire,
She waited his imperial nod.

With millstone tied about her neck,
To sink her fathoms deep in brine,
They threw her from a vessel's deck;
She rose, and, floating, won her shrine.

In Lake Bolsena's waters came
To saintship, ere she touched the shore,
Christina, with her heart of flame,
Which burned to worship and adore.

For angels round her floating glide;
They wrap her limbs in garments white;
The stone they bear, the waves divide;
She moves in spirit, might, and light.

And in these later days, when life
Gregarious loads our path with sin,
Of deed and word, in active strife,
Mixed with temptation from within,

The millstone hangs about our throat,
Our breath comes choking through the tide,
When lo! a miracle—we float,
And angels watch us at our side.

Meek faith and holy love can bear
All crushing burdens as no weight;
And hard and heavy fate will wear
A saint's smile in the heavenly gate.

RISE AND FALL OF THE SLAVE POWER IN AMERICA.*

No. LXVIII.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1848.

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

The Whig National Convention, of 1848, assembled at the Chinese Museum in Philadelphia, on the 7th of June. Ex-Governor John M. Morehead, of North Carolina, was made president. Gen. Taylor, Gen. Scott, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Webster were candidates for the presidency. Gen. Taylor was a Southerner, a slaveholder, and the favorite candidate of those Whigs who were opposed to the policy of slavery prohibition. His friends came into the Convention with the determination to use every means to secure his nomination. Firm in purpose and strong in numbers, they were marshaled by resolute and adroit leaders. They were not only resolved upon his nomination; but they were determined to effect it without committing him to the organization, principles, and purposes of the party.

Though the current of opinion in and out of the Convention was strong in favor of Gen. Taylor, the friends of other candidates were not idle. A conference was held of those members and others opposed to his nomination. Mayor Swift, of Philadelphia, presided. Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, and Charles S. Morehead, of Kentucky, warm and enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Clay, and several other gentlemen, made earnest appeals in his behalf. In response to these appeals, Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, avowed that he was not only opposed to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, but to that of any other candidate not fully committed, by his own acts or the declarations of the Convention, to the Wilmot Proviso; and that, if such a nomination was made, he should leave the Convention, go home, and unite with others in the support of a candidate who should be committed to the policy of freedom.

The nomination of Gen. Taylor, however, seemed a foregone conclusion. To test the purposes of members, Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, submitted a resolution pledging the Convention against the nomination of any candidate not committed to the organization and policy of the Whig party. This resolution was received with a storm of opposition and pronounced to be out of order. Another resolution, drawn by Mr. Platt, was presented in behalf of the New York delegation by Mr. Fuller; but after a severe contest he was clamored down. Notwithstanding the opposition, Gen. Taylor received, on the fourth ballot, the nomination, by a vote of 171 to 107.

Mr. Tilden, of Ohio, submitted a resolution declaring that Congress had the power and that it was its duty to prevent the introduction and existence of slavery in any territory then possessed or which might thereafter be acquired. Amid the greatest confusion, he stated that the resolution was drawn by the Ohio delegation, which felt constrained to put it forth and ask its adoption as a part of their political faith. Mr. Sherman, of the same state, deprecated its introduction; and it was laid upon the table, upon the motion of Mr. Brown, of Pennsylvania, who contemptuously denounced its friends as factionists. A resolution was then introduced by John A. Bingham, of Ohio, declaring that the Whig party, through its representatives, agrees to abide by the nomination of Gen. Taylor on condition that he will accept the nomination of the Whig party, and adhere to its great fundamental principles: no extension of slavery, no acquisition of foreign territory by conquest, protection of American industry, and opposition to executive patronage. This resolution, too, was received with mingled cheers and hisses and pronounced out of order. Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, amid wild excitement and continued interruptions, rose and declared that the discipline of the South had again prevailed; that it was evident that the terms of union between the Whigs of the North and the Whigs of the South were "the perpetual surrender by the former of the high offices and powers of the Government to their Southern confederates. To these terms, I think, sir," he said, "the free states will no longer submit. I declare to this Convention my belief that the Whig party is here and this day dissolved. You have put one ounce too much on the strong back of Northern endurance. You have even presumed that the state which led on the first revolution for liberty will now desert that cause for the miserable boon of the vice-presidency. Sir, Massachusetts will spurn the bribe."

Mr. Ashman, of Massachusetts, then arose and declared that Mr. Allen had spoken without consulting the delegation of that state. Nor did he, he said, "express my feelings; and I think I can safely say that he did not express the sentiments of the people of Massachusetts." This declaration was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Wilson said that he understood Mr. Ashman to say that he entirely concurred in the proceedings of that Convention. But that gentleman replied that he did not concur in the nomination; "but," he said, "I did not come here to express a factious opposition to its proceedings."

Mr. Wilson then said: "I will not be bound by its proceedings." This avowal was the signal for the wildest uproar and the most tumultuous demonstrations. Opposition being made to his proceeding, Mr. Stanley, of North Carolina, begged the Convention to listen, remarking that the gentleman was injuring nobody but himself. Leave being granted, Mr. Wilson said: "I came to the Convention a Whig, committed unreservedly to the principles of the Whig party and to its organization. All I ask of this Convention is the nomination of a Whig who is unreservedly committed to the principles of the party. We have nominated a candidate who has said to the nation that he will not be bound by the principles of any party. Sir, I will go home; and, so help me God, I will do all I can to defeat the election of that candidate."

Mr. Lunt, of the same state, declared that he had listened with pain, and he might say with indignation, to some of the sentiments spoken by some of his colleagues; and he predicted that Massachusetts would give Gen. Taylor a decided majority of her votes. This declaration was received with tumultuous cheers.

Mr. Galloway, of Ohio, said that the deed which had just been consummated had struck them with sudden and sore surprise, and would send a thrill of disappointment into many minds. "I am," he said, "the advocate of free soil and free tersitory. I cannot be severed from the position I occupy by any party machinery or alliances. This platform my constituents cannot and will not abandon. If a candidate is orthodox on this fundamental principle, they and I can hail and receive him. If he is not, he will be nailed by us 'as base coin to the counter.'"

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, said that he would not go it blind; that Ohio had been borne down by the South, and a deaf ear turned to her entreaties. "That great moral principle," he predicted, "which has fastened itself so firmly on the free Whigs of Ohio will arouse to action, in all the majesty of her strength, the young giant of the West."

Notwithstanding the determined opposition manifested toward Gen. Taylor in the Convention, his friends were cheered by the assurances given by several of the opposing members that they would go home, consult their constituents, and be guided by their determination; and by the fact that Mr. Allen and Mr. Wilson were the only members who had completely severed their connection with the Convention, and had avowed their purpose to oppose its nominations. It had been the purpose of the leading supporters of Gen. Taylor to nominate Abbot Lawrence, of Massachusetts, for the vice-presidency. But on the first ballot Mr. Lawrence received only 109 votes, to 115 for Mr. Fillmore. This gave the latter a plurality of six, and secured his nomination. Unquestionably the declarations and actions of a portion of the Massachusetts delegation led to this result, and gave to New York the honor which was intended for their own commonwealth.

And thus the slaveholding interest achieved another and signal triumph. General Taylor was the favorite candidate of the slaveholders, especially of the slave-extensionists; and, from the first, had been brought forward as "the only Southern man who could be elected." He had never identified himself with the Whig party. He had never given a vote. He had frankly said that he had never made up his mind upon the leading questions at issue between the parties. Not only had he refused to be the exponent of Whig principles; but he had accepted the nomination of bodies of men not known or received as Whigs, while they scouted the very idea of being in any way bound by the acts of any national convention. So late as the 20th of the preceding April, he had declared he would not withdraw his name if Henry Clay or any other Whig should have the nomination. His supporters were mostly from the slaveholding states and those free states which had generally given Democratic majorities. Indeed, on the final ballot, of the whole number of votes received by General Taylor ninety-seven were from states that voted for Mr. Polk, in 1844. Those most violent in their opposition to the "Wilmot Proviso," and most distinguished for their want of sympathy with the liberal principles of the age, were most forward and uncompromising in their advocacy of his claims. The delegates from the Whig free states were nearly unanimous in their opposition to him. On the first ballot he received but *four* of the ninety-four votes they had in convention. He was emphatically the candidate of the slave-extension Whigs, and a class of trimming politicians from states hopelessly Democratic, who expected, by support and votes given him in the Convention, to secure for themselves and friends executive appointments and executive patronage.

Having nominated this unpledged slaveholder of Louisiana, rejected with contumely the Wilmot Proviso, which had been supported by all the Whig legislatures of the free states, and branded its friends as "factionists," the Convention dissolved. The submission of the party to the Slave Power was not perhaps quite as complete and decided as that of its great rival; and yet, notwithstanding its previous record of honorable opposition and protest to many of its aggressions, it then succumbed to the haughty oligarchy, and permitted it to dictate its policy and select its candidates.

Southern members and those at the North who had joined in this betrayal returned to their homes exultant. Other members, whose convictions were weak and whose attachment to the principles of liberty were small, hastened to give in their adhesion to the then dominant policy. Others still, with deeper convictions and stronger attachments, indignant and aggrieved at the base surrender, returned to consult with the people and await events. A very few, more fully comprehending the real significance of this defeat, saw or thought they saw the necessity of an immediate effort to arouse the country to a truer appreciation of the gravity and dangers of the situation.

Immediately on his return to Massachusetts, Mr. Wilson issued an address to the Whigs of the eighth congressional district. He had been sent to the Convention by the same body which had nominated Horace Mann as the successor of John Quincy Adams, and which had then unanimously resolved that the "voice and vote" of their representative "shall on all occasions be exercised in extending liberty to the human race." He defined the position of Gen. Taylor, traced the proceedings of the Convention, and declared that he became convinced that if he consented to his nomination it must be done at the sacrifice of his own opinions and the betrayal of theirs. "What was I," he asked, "your delegate, known to be opposed to slavery in all its forms, to do? Should I, by approving this course, give the lie to my own professions, and to your unanimously recorded votes? I could not be false to my own convictions of duty, and to your deliberately recorded opinions, to gain the applause or escape the censure of any man or of any body of men. I announced to the Convention that I should not be bound by its nominations; and I ventured the assertion in your behalf that the Whigs of the district that had sustained John Quincy Adams in his long and glorious career would spurn a nomination forced upon them by the arrogance of the South, aided by the servility of the North." He closed his address with the emphatic declaration that he would have nothing to do with the Convention or its candidates, nor with such an utter abandonment of principle; and he washed his hands, then and forever, of all agency in such an ignoble work. "Bitter denunciations," he said, "have already been heaped upon me; yet I see nothing to retract. No hope of political reward, no fear of ridicule or denunciation, will deter me from acting up to my convictions of duty in resisting the extension of slavery and the arrogant demands of the Slave Power."

On the 21st of June Mr. Allen addressed the citizens of Worcester County, in a speech of great length, in which the proceedings of the Convention and the issues at stake were set forth with rare ability and force. His audience was large and highly intelligent, embracing many of the representative men of the county and of the state, and few speeches have excited a more marked and immediate effect. Before applauding friends he declared anew what he had proclaimed before the excited men at Philadelphia, and what subsequent events speedily verified, the dissolution of the Whig party of the United States. "I discard," he said, "the old; I look forward to the new. The great principle of free soil and non-extension of slavery is the principle, overriding all others, which I wish emblazoned upon the flag under which we may hereafter enlist." The meeting responded to his appeals by the enthusiastic adoption of a resolution proclaiming that "Massachusetts wears no chains and spurns all bribes; that Massachusetts goes now and will ever go for free soil and for free men, for free lips and a free press, for a free land and a free world."

When the intelligence reached Massachusetts that General Taylor had been nominated, and that treason to liberty had been more complete than even the Anti-slavery Whigs had apprehended, the call, which had been prepared in anticipation of that result, was issued for a mass convention, to be held at Worcester, on the 28th of June. It denied the binding obligation of the nomination on all Whigs, because General Taylor was not committed to their principles or to their organization. With special emphasis it repudiated the obligation of Massachusetts Whigs to support the nomination, inasmuch as he was believed to be and those who secured his nomination were known to be unmistakably hostile to the vital doctrines of liberty, to which they had so repeatedly affirmed their adhesion.

The convention met at Worcester. Several thousand people assembled. Called to order by Alexander De Witt, who afterward represented that district in Congress, Judge Samuel F. Lyman, of Northampton, was made temporary president, and William S. Robinson, of Lowell, secretary. Samuel Hoar was made president, and, on taking the chair, received enthusiastic greeting. A committee on an address and resolutions was appointed, of which Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, was chairman. A resolution was reported by Mr. Phillips tendering to Mr. Allen and Mr. Wilson warmest thanks of the convention for "the fidelity, consistency, decision, and boldness with which they performed their duty as delegates from Massachusetts to the National Whig Convention"; and declaring, too, that "this convention hereby ratifies their acts, and assures them that their services will be held in grateful and proud remembrance by the people of Massachusetts." Speeches were made, in which the action of the National Convention was sharply criticised; and the people were urged to adopt the broad principles of freedom as the basis of their future and persistent action.

The address was reported by Mr. Phillips and was from his prolific pen. It set forth with great fullness of detail the perils and needs of the country; the motives, principles, and purposes of the men who had there assembled to organize resistance against the Slave Power. In that trying hour, when the people seemed to be yielding in powerless submission, its tone was confident and almost defiant. With cheerful hope of future success, it closed with these words: "Truth, justice, liberty, patriotism, and humanity are bound together in indissoluble union and are destined to share a common triumph. We know our duty, we appeal to the people, and we trust in God."

Six delegates—two each from the Whig, Democratic, and Liberty parties—were chosen to attend the Buffalo Convention, and a state committee of fourteen, of which Mr. Adams was chairman, was appointed. Mr. Paine and Mr. Hart, of Rhode Island, made earnest and effective addresses. Amasa Walker and Joshua Leavitt followed, with warm appeals for unity among Democrats, Whigs, and all others against the encroachments of the Slave Power upon the liberties of the country. Lewis D. Campbell, a delegate to the National Convention, was then introduced by Mr. Wilson. He vividly portrayed the proceedings of that body and the scenes which transpired in the Convention; said he had given a written pledge to the people of his district that he would vote for no man not pledged to Whig principles and against the extension of slavery, and he proclaimed his purpose to return to Ohio and give back to his constituents the authority they had entrusted to his hands; and then he said: "I will take my position, and it will be right." The address and resolutions were then unanimously adopted. The convention was afterward addressed by Mr. Giddings, who received the most enthusiastic greetings. His address, too, was received with the most lively expressions of satisfaction. Mr. J. C. Lovejoy, then a member of the Liberty party, spoke with vigor and effect. Charles Francis Adams laid down with clearness and precision the fundamental principles of liberty, and applied them to the existing condition of the nation. Charles Sumner followed, in a speech of great thoroughness and force, not only enunciating the commanding principles of liberty, but foreshadowing with confidence and hope the time when they should be embodied in the actual and triumphant policy of the state and the nation.

Fletcher Webster and a few of his father's friends were present, not to take part in, but to note the proceedings of the occasion. E. Rockwood Hoar said in his admirable speech, which was listened to with marked attention, that he was authorized to say that Mr. Webster had not committed himself to the support of General Taylor, and also that he and his friends sympathized with the purposes of the convention. It was the hope enkindled by these assurances which prompted that convention of earnest, resolute, and hopeful men to declare that Massachusetts still looked to Daniel Webster to uphold before the country the policy of the free states; that she was relieved to know that he had not advised the support of General Taylor; and that she invoked him, at that crisis, "to turn a deaf ear to the 'optimists' and 'quietists,' and to speak and act as his heart and his great mind shall lead him."

Upon a pressing invitation of Fletcher Webster, Mr. Allen and Mr. Wilson, a day or two after the convention, visited Boston to confer with Mr. Webster in regard to political affairs. But he was absent from the city. On his return, Mr. Wilson called upon him at his office. Mr. Webster commended very highly the resolutions and the address of the Worcester Convention, and expressed his confidence in the gentlemen who had called and participated in it, many of whom he recognized not only as political but personal friends. In response to a question as to the purposes of those engaged in the movement, Mr. Wilson replied that they intended to create and combine a public sentiment which would uphold those statesmen who were in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, and to break down those who opposed it; that they desired to unite all those who would resist and overthrow the dominating influences of the Slave Power, and restore the Government to the policy of its founders; that, in fact, they would make "a North." Mr. Webster replied with emphasis that there had never been a North; that, when he and others had striven to resist the demands of the South, they had been overborne by Northern men—by the representatives of such states as Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, and Pennsylvania. He admitted that if the proposed convention at Buffalo could so concentrate public sentiment as to sustain those who were true to Northern rights and interests they would achieve a great and much-desired result. He, however, doubted their ability to do it. The South had long controled the Government, were in possession of power, and had vast and controling influence at its command.

Mr. Webster returned to Washington without committing himself to the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and reaffirmed his continued opposition to more slave states and more slave territory. After the Buffalo Convention, however, he yielded to the pressure, and, in a speech at Marshfield, gave his support to a nomination he had refused to recommend and which he then pronounced "not fit to be made." He avowed, however, that he could stand upon the Buffalo platform, and proclaimed with emphasis that there was now a North—that "a North star had been discovered."

Art.

OUR GREATEST LANDSCAPIST.

BY JAMES JACKSON JARVES.

The example of Hotchkiss suffices to show that no material difficulties or want of apparent means of incitement and instruction should or can prevent the development of the genuine artistic instinct. It may be born in a desert or brick-kiln; come to light in a wilderness among barbarous men, without a single stimulus or hint to be derived from any object of art whatever. Nature, in its own good time, in its own way, and under its own conditions, sends its ministering agents to its supply our needs; to overturn old theories of art, and to demonstrate that, wise as we are, with our accumulated means for forcing artistic culture, she can create singularly, unexpectedly, and often in opposition to our short-sighted calculations, new guides, whose intuitions and perceptions shall be of more value than our laboriously acquired rules, if we but heed the new teachings. Self-taught, genuine artists are precious boons from Providence, often soon troubled, to secure, as it were, their speedier appreciation. The individual himself is not of so much importance as the ideas and facts that survive him. These open to us fresh vistas of light, new sources of wisdom. Above all nations does America need vigorous, original instruction and example; the advent of that genius which out of crude material constructs phases of beauty adapted to a new age of civilization, one which finds its own paths and makes laws to itself.

So far as we can learn from one of these self-developed instruments, sound to the core. His predilection was for landscape. The few essays in other directions were merely tests of general power or hints of future progress. But first I would speak of those individual traits which formed the groundwork of his proficiency as an artist. He paved his "golden path" with them. Consequently, each step was firm and sure and in the right direction. Chiefly they were an inflexible will, a profound devotion to and comprehension of the specific subject in its minutest detail, as well as general effect, thorough independence of choice, judgment, and life, subtle taste and discrimination, complete self-abnegation, indifference to considerations of fame and fortune, a hearty contempt of artificers of every nature, and a positive determination to achieve perfect work. Besides the acquisition of the entire grammar of art, he sought to wrest or coax from Nature the secrets of her beautiful mysteries of vital forms and hues, with which she speaks to sympathetic souls, and, inspiring them with her own varied emotions, interprets to the few chosen the full power and loveliness of the Creator. The true artist in this way puts humanity in spiritual harmony with the universe, which is at once a stimulus and a bar to its progress. But, to sustain a part so laden with labor, and sacrifice of the ordinary desires and aims of existence, it was indispensable to be self-reliant, self-interpreting, eagle-eyed as to the truth of object and principle; to court no society but work; to live in absolute isolation and privation, rather than waste time and strength in what could give no adequate return; to support disappointment and postponement heroically; and, finally, to be so charged with the electric forces which are the ministering food of our watching angels as to be unable to swerve right or left from the appointed career, even in the frailest moments of flesh and soul. Hotchkiss was all this. If the seeker of the "golden path" has not thus much inward strength, he had better not attempt to follow it.

Were Hotchkiss living, he would sternly refuse to permit himself to be judged by any work he had yet given to the world as the measure of his technical ability and ideal aim. Yet every hasty blot of color, a rough sketch, as well as each finished drawing, indicates the master's hand. In one way or other, all, even the experiments, manifest thoroughness and clearness of intention; power, subtlety, grasp, decision of stroke; delicacy of tint and gradation; breadth, harmony, and unity of composition, with rare witchery of atmosphere effects; balance of parts, and a skilled understanding of the use of light and shade; an unmistakable promise and suggestion both of final completeness and the surest methods to attain it. But superior to all is that subtle entering into and taking possession of his subject, which makes its own spirit the paramount impression on the spectator. There are two grand ways of teaching landscape. Either to let it speak for itself as a reflection of its Maker's will; or else, imbuing it as second hand with human moods, force it to become subservient to man's imagination. Sometimes form, and at others color, in the various masters, produces the controlling effect. Turner was become master of each technical resource, but seldom are they thoroughly balanced in the same composition. Hotchkiss, on the contrary, puts them in such exact harmony that we enjoy both as one effect. Drawing and massing the forms of Nature, in minutest detail and grandest outline, as no other American landscapist has yet done, he is, at the same time, by far the most profound, truthful colorist in this line of any school I know. Courbet and Troyon are powerful realists in form and color, but fail to raise it above the level of its richest materialistic aspect. Before me, as I write, is Hotchkiss's largest and greatest effort, which he modestly called a sketch or memorandum for a more complete work. But in fullness of suggestion and absolute representative and executive power it fulfills the highest essentials of modern landscape art. For it combines the masterly generalization and materialistic truth of detail, the vigor and emphasis of the best French masters of landscape, with a luminosity and glow of color and sincerity of purpose which they do not equal; and, more than all, a spirit which they do not recognize, and without which there is no God in their work. To the keen intellectual grasp of their motives Hotchkiss unites a spiritual apprehension of the designs of creation, and a recognition of an inward, conscious existence of its own, as if the earthly outlines and substance we gaze upon were merely the grosser coverings of a still nobler and loveller world; a harmonious marriage of soul and matter, as we sometimes catch glimpses of in the external hues and lines of beautiful youth or serene age. While being, too, as real as the most thorough realist, he avoids hard monotony of outline and definition of detail. In all these respects—in hints of golden, purple sunset; fleeting shadows of solemn clouds athwart Apennine peaks; translucent atmosphere, sparkling with living light; the melting of distant blue-topped mountains, wave behind wave of varied softening outline and irradiating color, reflecting and repeating hill, castle, and town, until all are interblended in the far, quiet distance; the whole tremulously aglow with quivering sun-rays, contrasted with the sacred hush of shadowed valleys; variety, space, harmony, unity, grandeur, beauty, clearness, yet mystery, intensity of light and opposition of shadow, the distributing of all into a masterly unity of fact and imaginative insight into Nature's moods and speech, smile and plaintiveness, joy and solemnity, peace and struggle; a wild top of frowning crag and peak subsiding into peaceful vales and slumbering, hamlet-clad hill; the whole middle and far distance breaking away into lines of interminable horizon, as huge, sun-tipped waves half sullenly and half smilingly subside after a storm—breaking away, I say, in rugged rapture from a stern, soil-burnt, sparsely treed Salvatoresque foreground, parched and weird in abrupt form and stunted vegetation, crest-like volcano, enlivened by a solitary shepherd and a few browsing goats—all this, and much more, I find in this impressive, impassioned landscape, given with a freedom of stroke and masterly adaptation of slight means to great ends that indicate both absolute power and skill, and that prescience of real genius which, impelled by creative energy, cannot go wrong if it would. To me it reads like an epitome of Hotchkiss's own clouded, storm-tossed career; began in desolation, passed in trials, not unsolivened with gleams of hope and self-assurance, until his soul, like the sun bursting its barriers of gloom and struggle, is born with golden beams into a brighter existence beyond. This is no ideal landscape, but a carefully chosen spot in the Umbrian Mountains. The eagle-eyed choice and insight of the artist into Nature were never better displayed. It is a work as grandly impressive in feeling as it is subtly powerful in those technical qualities which mark the highest standard of landscape art. Original in treatment, assimilating the truth from all sources, only to recast into forms and hues that seemed less to imitate than to vitally *repeat* his models, it is a golden guide to a true landscape art, which, if followed in the same sincerity by our young landscapists, must in time put the American school on the very pinnacle of triumph of this truly national predilection of art.

Hotchkiss belongs to America in virtue of birthplace, and also because the country was his sole heir. At his death not a representative of his blood came forward to claim the priceless studies, sketches, and few unfinished pictures he left, and his artistic gatherings of rare prints and studio treasures, which his wanderings in Italy brought into his hands. It would have been well for a national museum to have bought the whole, for the edification of our young artists. But they went, for vile prices, into, let us hope, appreciative possession, to be hereafter cared for as they deserve.

Educational.

HIGHER.

....We have already referred editorially to the fact that Cornell University had, after careful investigation of the results of coeducation, decided to accept Mr. Sage's offer of $200,000 for the establishment of a college for women at Ithaca. The following extracts from a speech of President White, stating the grounds of the decision, are taken from the *College Courant's* report:

"I believe I am not a bigot in this matter; but I most thoroughly believe that the education of the sexes together is well worth trying, and I will briefly tell you some of the reasons. In the first place, I visited Oberlin College, which has, perhaps, been much laughed at as any college in this land. It has all sorts of vagaries. It first dared to do that most frightful thing—to educate black men and white men together. It dared to educate men and women together. I went and saw them together; and I never saw any body conduct itself better than that body of students, numbering two or three hundred young men and young women, in their large dining-hall. And those who know anything about education know that is a remarkably good test of the civilization that obtains among students. Then in the classroom, as to ability. The cleanest and the clearest and the best reading of Tacitus that I heard at Oberlin College was from a woman, and any person who can read Tacitus well shows pretty good evidence of a strong, clear mind.

"Again, at the University of Michigan there is a different system, there being no dormitory. There the professor of civil engineering, Professor Wood, told me that for several years he had been in the habit of offering a prize for problems in the higher mathematics. For several years they had not been solved; but this year they had been solved by a woman, and the testimony generally was that the women stood as well as the men. Professor Winchell, who has charge of the botany, showed me a careful schedule which he had prepared to show which stood the highest; and in his department the young women excelled. At Antioch College, in a German class, I saw excellent work done by a woman. I saw excellent work done in other directions in the colleges I have already named. At the Industrial University of the State of Illinois the same thing was shown, the women holding their own remarkably well. At the University of Wisconsin there is the same testimony. At the so-called Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois, near Chicago, and also at the Iowa University, which I did not visit, there is the same testimony. Now, I won't claim that the women showed greater power than the young men. Mr. White said that the gentleman who went with him, and who proposed the Worcester gift, came back believing that women excelled men in their powers of acquirement; but he did not lose sight of the fact that the young women were singled out, while the young men were taken as they run. He admitted that the young women were apt to devote themselves so earnestly to study as to injure their health, thus endangering the judgment of Goldwin Smith that competitive prizes were dangerous where young men and young women were together. President Angell, of the Michigan University, who was prepared to think unfavorably of the system at the start, had begun to like it."

....About two months ago we published, on what seemed unquestionable authority, some statements about Humboldt College, Iowa, which proved to be erroneous, and which we at once corrected, on a presentation of the facts by the president, Rev. S. H. Taft. One point we thought was not fully explained, and Mr. Taft now writes respecting it, as follows:

"What the college was in character when the 'corner-stone' was laid it is to-day—viz., unsectarian; and as such I have solicited aid for it of the friends of education in the East, without regard to denominational character.

"A year since I asked the representatives of the Missionary Association in New York to give me their influence among Congregationalists to secure the endowment of a professorship, on condition that the Association should ever nominate the professor; but the proposition was not accepted, and I found after further effort, that the condition of receiving aid from members of Orthodox Churches, was, with but a slight exception, exclusive control of the institution, while the Unitarians aided me cheerfully and liberally without making any such demand. So it turns out that ninety-nine hundredths of all the money thus far raised has been contributed by Liberal Christians; and, as a consequence, a large majority of the members of the association are Unitarians. I would say further that as soon as Dr. Bellows, Dr. Lathrop, and Dr. Putnam spoke in approbation of the enterprise, and before anything had been contributed by Unitarians, members of Orthodox churches, who had spoken kindly of the work, withdrew from it their favor. I do not speak of their action complainingly, for they had a perfect right to decline to co-operate with Liberal Christians on a common unsectarian platform. But, baving done so, I submit that the charge that I have changed the character of the institution, or that I am guilty of duplicity, is altogether unsustained by the facts in the case.

"Yours, with Christian regard,

"S. H. TAFT."

....A few weeks ago we suggested the desirableness of a little explanation from two "colleges" in Western Iowa, which, after obtaining aid in the East, had been offered to the legislature of the state for normal schools. Mr. Taft has already accounted for Humboldt College; and Rev. Dr. Burns now writes us in behalf of "Simpson Centenary College," at Indianola, that it "has not a dollar but what has come from Iowa men," and "has never been offered for a normal school." "Now," says Dr. B., "let the other colleges clear their skirts." Precisely.

....Our correspondent gives an encouraging account of educational interests in Iowa, and says that, in spite of some shams, "she has a state university and half a dozen colleges that need not fear the inspection of real scholars."

MISCELLANEOUS.

....The first biennial report of the superintendent of public instruction of Colorado gives the following statistics, which differ somewhat from estimates previously published: Whole number of persons between five and twenty-one years of age, 7,743; of whom 4,029 are males and 3,713 females. Number of school districts about 160. Number of schools, 120. Number of pupils, 4,357; 2,324 males and 2,033 females. Average attendance of males, 1,677; of females, 1,134. Number of teachers, 164; 80 males and 84 females. The highest salary paid in 1871 was $173; the next highest, $125; the next highest, $112. The highest salary paid to female teachers was paid by Greenwood County, which paid both males and females $100 per month. The average salary of teachers for the twenty-one counties was for males $69 and for females $54. Aggregate amount paid teachers in 1871, $44,148.96. Number of volumes in school library, 652. Value of school-houses, $82,574.05, as against $66,106.55 for 1870. For 1871 the rate of school tax levied by county commissioners was .0041, and the amount $79,901.04. Amount of tax collected by county treasurers for the same year was $47,387.53, and the amount of tax raised in the districts $33,886.49. Total amount of school fund for 1871, $31,274.02. Amount expended, $07,395.48; amount remaining on hand, $13,879.54. Private schools, 19.... Colorado has not yet arrived at the dignity of a journal devoted exclusively to educational matters; but the Colorado *Monthly* devotes considerable attention to the subject, and the state superintendent makes it his official organ.

....Dakota reports "more school-districts organized, more comfortable school-houses erected, a better class of teachers employed, and the schools more generally patronized than during any previous year in the history of the territory. But exact information is very meager. In a population of 14,181 there are children attending school last year was 1,144; the number over ten years of age who could not read, 1,563; the number from ten to twenty-one years who could not write, 218; the number over twenty-one who could not write, 737. The salaries of teachers range from $35 to $100 per month.

....Idaho, which has about the same population as Dakota, makes a much less favorable report. "The funds available for school purposes are inadequate to carry on the work. There is not sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of furnishing blanks for the use of county superintendents and teachers, so that the superintendent is powerless to perform duties imposed on him by law." The population in 1870 was 14,999; the number of children from five to twenty-one years of age, 888; number enrolled in public schools, 427; number of schools, 19; school-houses, 13; school districts, 29; receipts for school purposes, $12,913.71; expenditures, $9,559.53. In 1869 the receipts were $18,028.98, and the expenditures $14,119.63. The reason for so serious a falling off we are unable to give. The average length of schools is about two months in the year.

....Utah has a school system, organized by the territorial legislature, and sustained without any aid from the General Government. The population (census of 1870) is 86,786; number of school districts, 201; number of schools, 277; number of teachers, 375 —190 males, 185 females; number of children from four to sixteen years of age, 25,333—12,761 boys, 12,572 girls; number enrolled, 15,924—7,951 boys, 7,973 girls; average attendance, 11,389; percentage of children enrolled, 63; percentage actually attending, 45; average length of schools, about seven months in the year.

....Arizona has, according to the last census, 1,933 children over six and under twenty-one years of age. The legislature has set aside for school purposes 10 cents on every $100 of the taxable property of the territory, and 50 cents per capita to the local officers to levy additional taxes sufficient to maintain a free school in each district. A large proportion of the children are of Mexican birth and quick and eager to learn.

Science.

A lecture was delivered two months or more ago, at the Royal Institution of London, by Dr. R. Liebreich, on "The Effects of certain Faults of Vision on Painting," which not only awakened much interest then, but has excited considerable discussion and criticism since. Taking a pathological view of art, he maintains that a long sight or a short sight, a dim sight or a sharp sight, must affect an artist and his pictures; furthermore, that the eye with advancing years undergoes functional and structural changes, which impair clear definition of outline or throw disorder into color. Taking Turner as an example, when he first compared his later with his earlier works, so great was the contrast, he could hardly believe them to have been produced by the same hand. His fault he finds to be centrical diffusion of light, caused by changing every illuminated point into a vertical line; in consequence of which objects become elongated—such as the sun, houses, people, trees, waves, etc.—and, by the obliteration of horizontal lines, blend into a conglomeration of vertical forms. This fault, which is generally regarded as a peculiar manner adopted by Turner, as the result of a whole life of study and striving to represent Nature in her poetical aspects, and as the highest achievement of his genius, Dr. Liebreich calls the result of a disease, or an abnormal change in his eyes, developed more and more strongly during the last twenty years of his life. The aspect of Nature gradually changed for him, while he unconsciously strove to reproduce faithfully and accurately what he saw, as he saw it at the time.

Again, he finds that the crystalline lens of the eye grows yellow with advancing age. This, while it may not diminish the power of vision, will have the effect to weaken the yellows of a landscape or among the apparel of a group, and to neutralize the blues, unless unusually strong. The consequence follows that the painter will throw greater force into both yellow and blue. And, as an example of this, he referred to Mulready, who, in advanced age, painted too purple. His later pictures are peculiarly blue: shadows on flesh, as on a neck of a girl or the arms of a child, he gave in pure ultramarine. Drapery of this shade he represented most unnaturally blue. Red, of course, became purple. All of these, however, when viewed through a yellow glass, are corrected; the violet color of the face shows natural red, blue shades become gray, glaring blue drapery is softened, and truthfulness returns to all other colors of the picture.

Dr. Liebreich seems to have overlooked two considerations. *First*, granted that Turner's eyes were affected with vertical astigmatism, and that the round sun looked elongated to him, still, in order to represent his elliptical sun on the canvas, he must draw it round, when, of course, it will look rightly to all the world; otherwise, should he draw his elongated sun elliptically on the canvas, clearly this would look still more elongated and unnatural. *Second*, granted that the lens of Mulready's eyes was yellow, were not the yellows in a landscape or of the dresses of a throng, and the yellows on his palette of the same shade also of the same tone to his eye? The colors he employed must have been stronger than they looked to be to him; and, if they corresponded to the hues of his objects, he was safe and correct in his painting. These considerations can be avoided only by assuming that Nature was seen incorrectly, while the picture was drawn accurately—an assumption not proven by supposing that from artificial sketches and colors.

....Dr. Le Jage publishes in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences* of Mauritius a description of a dangerous kind of venomous fish known to ichthyologists under the name of *Synanceia verrucosa*, which as its name implies, has its head deeply pitted and its scaleless body covered with warts. In its dorsal fin are thirteen spines, each provided at base with a bag containing poison, which is guided in the wound the spine may make by a pair of deep grooves. As in all fishes of this kind, the poison apparatus is merely a means of defense, and comes into action only when the fish is attacked or trodden on. The poison is a mucous secretion from a perfect organ of development and reservation, in all respects analogous to the poison-fang of snakes, whose action on the human system appears to be less rapid and energetic than that of venomous serpents; though it has been known to affect very seriously and even fatally those who have neglected to apply remedies similar to those employed for the cure of snake-bites. At Mauritius deaths have resulted from severe wounds; and recoveries have been attributed to poultices made of the leaves of the composite *Hieorhynchus sarmentosus*.

....Professor Nordenskjöld maintains that the immense masses of meteoric iron brought from Greenland by the late Swedish expeditions form specimens only of an extended fall of meteoric material over a distance of fully two hundred miles along the coast. The iron appears to be free from silicates. Against its eruptive origin he urges that when heated it evolves a great amount of gaseous matter, and that it contains imbedded particles of sulphide of iron, while the material itself is nearly free from sulphur. The masses are composed of meteoric nickeliferous cast and wrought iron, or of mixtures of the two. In the latter Widmannstäten figures may be best developed. The iron occurs in various modes: *first*, as meteorites; *second*, filling cracks in the miocene rocks, or basalts found in connection with them; *third*, as breccli-form stones, cemented with oxide and silicate of iron; *fourth*, in grains disseminated throughout the basalt.

....New sources of the rare metal caesium have recently been discovered, which somewhat extend the range of its distribution. It has lately been detected in the water of the hot spring of Wheal Clifford, England, by Col. Yorke, who finds 1.7 parts of the chloride of caesium in one million parts of the water, making the latter ten times richer in this metal than that of the Durkheim Spring, in which it was originally discovered by Bunsen. Professor Miller had previously found a considerable amount of lithium in the water of this spring. From an examination of beryl from the Island of Elba, E. Becchi announces in the *Jahrbuch für Mineralogie* the obtaining 0.88 per cent. of caesia. Elba is the locality of pollux, the mineral which contains the greatest percentage of this metal.

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Book, No. 5, 1871, page 197.)
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Ministerial Register.

SETTLEMENTS.

Avery, E. H., Presb., inst., at Sioux City, Ia.
Beale, David J., Presb., inst., May 2d, at Light-street church, Baltimore.
Boyle, Dr., Southern Meth., of Lexington, La., May 2d.
Brier, J. W., Jr., Cong., ord., April 25th, at Oroville, Cal.
Clark, William H., Reformed (Dutch) inst., May 9th, in the Broadway church, Paterson, N. J.
Elcock, E. P., Presb., ord., May 7th, at Port Deposit, Md.
Gibbs, Daniel, Presb., of Laurens C. H., S. C., ord., May 7th.
Gill, W. H., Presb., inst., May 19th, in Central church, Allegheny Pa.
Gilmor, John S., Presb., inst., April 29th, at Titusville, N. J.
Johnson, Franklin, D. D., Bapt., of Passaic, N. J., inst. May 1st, in Sherman avenue church, Newark, N. J.
Johnston, Andrew, Reformed (Dutch) inst., May 9th, in Second church, Glenville, N. Y.
Jones, C. M., Cong., inst., May 8th, at Eastford, Ct.
Kewley, A. N., Presb., of Grand Rapids, Mich., inst., May 2d, in First church, Southwark, Pa.
Kipp, Francis M., D.D., inst., May 12th, in Church of Huguenots, N. Y.
Knowlton, W. S., Bapt., ord., at Monson, Me.
Lawrence, Thomas, Presb., inst., May 21st, at Sharpsburg, Pa.
Leggett, Theodore A., Presb., inst., May 2d, at Chester, N. Y.
Maginnis, Franklin, Presb., inst., April 24th, at Rome, O.
Marshall, James, Presb., inst., May 9d, at Hoboken, N. J.
Mitchell, Gordon, Presb., inst., in South street church, Philadelphia.
Myers, B. Presb., inst., May 7th, at Snow Hill, Md.
McAllister, W. J., United Presb., inst., April 18th, at Wheatland, Ill.
Nichols, Gideon P., Presb., inst., Apr. 28th, in Immanuel church, Milwaukee, Wis.
Nourse, J. M., Presb., inst., April 25th, in Hughes River and Pensborough, West Va.
Peeke, A. E., Reformed (Dutch), inst., May 9th, at Rhinebeck, N. Y.
Porter, Alexander, Presb., inst., April 30th, at West Liberty and Cedar Valley, Ia.
Rudd, Robert, Presb., inst., May 12th, at Alton, Ill.
Sexton, Thomas L., Presb., of Poland, O., inst., May 10th, in Westminster church, Troy, N. Y.
Simmons, H. C., Cong., of Chicago Seminary, ord., May 8th, at Oakfield, Mich.
Smith, W. B., Bapt., inst., May 9th, at Everett, Mass.
Stevens, C. B., Presb., inst., May 5th, at Manitowoc, Wis.
Thorne, C. C., Presb., inst., May 1st, at Stillwater, N. Y.
Thompson, Thomas M. D., Presb., inst., April 28th, at Doe Run, Pa.
Tucker, Dr., Bapt., inst., May 5th, at Aurora, Ill.
Waller, Maurice, Presb, inst., May 9th, at Petersburg, Ia.
Willston, Mr., Cong., inst., May 17th, in First church, Galesburg, Ill.
Wilson, James M., Presb., inst., May 7th, in Dolphin-street church, Baltimore.

CALLS.

Babcock, Theodore, D. D., Epis., of Watertown, to Hudson, N. Y.
Barr, E., Presb., of Union Seminary, to Madison, Ind.
Benedict, W. A., Cong., to Hampton, Ct.
Blackford, L. P., Univ., of Bristol, N. Y., to Cuba, N. Y.
Cross, Joseph, D.D., Epis., to Trinity church, St. Louis, Mo.
Eaton, F. W., Freewill Bapt., to Charlestown, Mass.
Elchbultz, G., Luth., of Lairdsville, Pa., to Muney, Pa.
Forrester, B. J., United Presb., to Shenango, Pa.
Furbish, Edward H., Presb., of North Hartford, N. Y., to First church, Fordham, N. Y.
Hale, Charles S., Epis., of Hellows Falls, Vt., to be assistant in St. Paul's, Suffolk, N. Y.
Hauer, D. J., Luth., of Abbottstown, Pa., to Hanover, Pa.
Holmes, Stephen F., Epis., to be assistant in Christ church, New York.
Horn, E. T., Luth., of Philadelphia Seminary, to Chestnut Hill church, Philadelphia.
Hughes, J. A. D., Epis., of Wisconsin, to Danville, Ill.
Keniston, E., Freewill Bapt., to East Rochester and South Lebanon, O.
Lewis, N. G., Epis., to Westville, Ct.
Litts, Palmer, Cong., of Spring Valley, Minn., to Monona, Ia.
Miller, A. C., Epis., to Beaver Dam, Wis.
McHenry, S. Luth., of Smithburg, Md., to Huntington, Pa.
McKee, M. R., Freewill Bapt., to Millhausen, Ind.
McKnight, H., Luth., of Chesterton, West Va., to Winchester, Va.
Ogden, J. G., Presb., of Almond, N. Y., to East Greenbush, N. Y.
Parker, W., Freewill Bapt., to Wellsburg, West Va.
Pindar, C. L., Epis., of Riverside, O., to Sandusky, O.
Richardson, A. X. A., Luth., of Lovelsville, Va., to Smithsburg, Md.
Robinson, William M., Presb., of Mount Pa., to Allegheny, Pa.
Rowley, M., Cong., of Eddyville, Ia., to Hernando, Miss.
Spicrs, W. S., Epis., of Memphis, Tenn., to Hernando, Miss.
Timmins, Thomas, Unit., to Ware, Mass.
Tompkins, Samuel D., Epis., to Volcano, West Va.
Van Wagner, J., Cong., of Chicago Seminary, to Lisle, Ill.
Wade, N. E., United Presb., to Red Oak Neb.
Walker, L. F., Presb., of Oxford, O., to Taylorville, Ill.
Weaver, J. J., Luth., of Marietta, Pa., to Portland, Or.
Winter, T. W., United Presb., to Adamsville, O.
Wood, Charles W., Presb., of Pandleton and Wheatfield, N. Y., to Silver Creek, N. Y.

REMOVALS.

Aiken, James, Cong. of Dracut, Mass.
Allen, George, Cong., chaplain of the Lancaster Asylum, Worcester, Mass.
Allen, I., Wheaton, Cong., of South Braintree, Mass. Ill health.
Bakeman, C. B., Presb., inst., May 5th, of Winthrop, Me.
Bliss, F. S., Univ., of Barre, Vt. Ill health.
Bonner, James, Epis., of Ashtabula, O.
Bowen, W. C., Cong., of Wardsborough, Vt. Ill health.
Bryant, R. W., Freewill Bapt., of Evansville, Wis.
Campbell, A. B., Cong., of Mendon, Ill.
Cooper, H., Presb., of McConnellsville, O.
Dennistson, Otis, Presb., of Park church, Erie, Pa.
Edwards, John E., Cong., of Blackstone, Ia.
Ely, Mr., Presb., of Stockton, Cal.
Fitch, J. W., Cong., of Seymour, Ct.
Flagg, Jared B., Epis., of Wessville, Conn.
Franklin, B., D.D., Epis., of Christ church, Indianapolis, Ind.
Frost, D.D., Cong., of Litchfield, Mich.
Fugeit, James P., Epis., of Falls of Schuylkill, Pa.
Graham, Edward, Presb., of Calvary church, Milwaukee, Wis.
Guild, E. C., Unit., of First Ind. church, Baltimore, Md.
Hauser, J., Luth., of McFarland, Wis. Throat disease.
Hawley, Francis, Cong., of Huntington, Mass.
Hemstreet, Oliver, Presb., of Brooklyn, Cal.
Ives, D., D.D., Bapt., of Second church, Suffield, Ct.
Kain, C., Bapt., of Woodbury, N. J.
Lane, Daniel, Cong., of Belle Plain, Ia.
Lloyd, W. F., Epis., of Anamosa, Ia.
Marsh, E. A., Bapt., of Penfield, N. J.
Murray, Robert, Jr., of Woonsocket, R. I.
McAfee, W. A., Presb., of First church, Alexandria, Va.
McCron, John, D.D., Luth., of Baltimore, Md.
Painter, C. C. C., Cong., of Naugatuck, Conn.
Porter, C. G., Bapt., of Houlton, Me.
Randles, W. N., United Presb., of West Charlton, N. Y.
Richardson, Merrill, D.D., of New England Church, New York. Financial difficulties.
Russell, E., D.D., Cong., of Holbrook, Mass.
Sedgwick, E. T., Bapt., of Zumbrota, N. Y.
Spalding, James F., Epis., of Ithaca, N. Y.
Strickland, E. F., Bapt., of Second church, Camden, Me.
Sunderland, J. T., Bapt., of Sycamore street church, Milwaukee, Wis.
Turnbull, Robert, D.D., Bapt., of Beech street church, New Haven, Ct.
Wadsworth, T. A., Cong., of Shelbourn Falls, Wis.
Walker, George E., Cong., of Little Compton, R. I.
Wheeler, J. E., Cong., of Gardner, Mass.
Whitman, A. G., Cong., of Pawcatuck, Ct.
Wilcox, P. B., Cong., of Bluehill, Me.

DEATHS.

Brown, Addison, Unit., 73, of Brattleborough, Vt., May 12th.
Clarke, Charles F., Presb., 90, of San Diego, Cal., April 18th.
Dana, Gideon, Cong., of Oberlin, O., May 9th.
Duvall, John, Univ., 78, of Buford, O., April 30th.
Eaton, Edwin, D. D., Bapt., 54, of Lagrange, Mo., May 10th.
Irvine, James F., M. D., 79, of Newark, O., May 4th.
Lent, Isaac Meth., 80, of Peekskill, N.Y., May 8th.
Marshall, George, D. D., Presb., 66, of Bethel, Pa., April 30th.
Poindexter, A. M., D. D., 68, Bapt., of Gordonsville, Va., May 7th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Lorimer, G. E., D. D., Bapt., of Boston, has been appointed by the Southern Board missionary to Italy.
Strong, Augustus H., Bapt., of Cleveland, is chosen professor of Biblical theology and president of Rochester Seminary.

Our Young Folks.

A RHYME FOR MAY.

BY CAROLINE B. WILKINSON.

I.

One day I sat crocheting;
Sweet little Bess stood by,
A hundred mischiefs twinkling
In her clear hazel eye.

Her brother Guy was reading
The while, with boyish grace,
A tale of fairy wonders,
With eager, earnest face.

Ripples of golden sunshine
Flowed through the open door;
It trembled through the ivy,
And freckled all the floor.

A light wind touched the maples,
And lifted Bessie's hair;
Then floated to the meadow,
And swayed the lilies there.

The witching dimple deepened
In Bessie's rosy cheek;
Laughter was sparkling over,
But yet she did not speak.

Guy did not see the sunshine,
He did not feel the breeze,
He did not hear the bird-songs
Up in the maple trees.

Why should he, then, that minute,
Start up and clap his hands?
'Twas Bessie's laughter woke him
From dreams in fairy lands.

"Hallo! Queen Bess, what is it?"
Shouted the bolsterous Guy.
"Why, don't you see," said Bessie,
"How Mamma's fingers fly?

"I guess one hand is trying
To catch his little brother;
And, if he does, he'll take him
Back to his little mother!

"Rum, pretty hand! I'll help you!"
Dear little Bessie said;
While all her fingers quivered
To catch the flying thread.

It was a pretty picture,
That face of rosy glee.
I dropped my work, and lifted
My daughter on my knee.

And Guy came, too, and kissed her,
And called her "Rougish Bess,"
And lavished many a pet name
And many a fond caress;

Then clamored for a story.
"O, yes!" said darling Bess.
"But let it be a *live* one;
And you must make us guess."

"No! *Fairy* tales are nicer,"
Said Guy, and tossed his hair,
And bounded to the window,
To bring his little chair.

So I was doomed to furnish—
The case was very plain—
A tale both *true* and *fairy*,
From out my busy brain.

II.

MY STORY.

So I began: "A traveler,
Once on a summer's day,
An honest-looking laborer
Met, on his homeward way.

"Quoth he: 'How fare you, traveler?
You've journeyed far to-day;
You must be tired. Come, tarry,
And share my bread, I pray.'

"'I thank you,' said the traveler.
'I'll stop and rest awhile,
Then hasten on my journey,
Which stretches many a mile;

"'For I must cross the valley
Where stand the old stone mills
Before the twilight deepens
In yonder ridge of hills.'

"Quoth he again: 'Be merry!
Eat! drink! my worthy guest!
I'll help you on your journey;
So, prithee, stranger, rest.'

"But he intended mischief;
And, looking toward the ridge,
Thought, 'I'll not here entrap him,
I'll stretch my silvery bridge.'

"'Ah, yes! my bridge! my beauty!'
And forthwith it was laid;
And sunshine strayed across it,
And lighted up the glade.

"But power was hidden in it,
That, should the traveler fain
Once try the swaying wonder,
'Twould bind him as a chain.

"Ere long uprose the traveler,
And started on his way;
While Boniface was watching
To see him made his prey.

"When scarce beyond the gateway,
The shining thing was spied;
But lo! the weary traveler
Turned from the bridge aside.

"'Do me the honor, stranger,
To try my bridge, I pray!'
The host cried from his lattice.
'I will save you half a day!'

"'Indeed!' rejoined the stranger.
'Besides,' said he, 'your feet
Will weary ere your journey
Be more than half complete.'

"'Thanks, friend! I am not worthy
Such grace,' the stranger cried;
And straight a silken pinion
Unfurled at either side.

"And a light breeze that wafted
The traveler on his way
The silvery bridge uplifted
Into the twilight gray."

Soon as my story ended,
"*I know!*" cried Bess. And Guy:
"Hurrah for *Manuel's fairies*,
The spider and the fly!"

DECORATION DAY.

BY MARY B. SLEIGHT.

IT almost seemed as if the flowers knew
to what sweet purpose they were to be put,
they blossomed out so gayly that golden
spring—yellow buttercups and moccason
flowers and pink and white "shooting
stars" on the prairies, with patches of blue
violets, set like tiny lakelets in the grass;
while skirting the dim old woods, red as a
fringe of fire, myriads of "painted cups"
bloomed forth. Further on in the shadowy
nooks the delicate dicentra nodded on its
slender stems and Solomon's seals shone
out, and the trifoaled wake-robin lifted its
dusky face, while under their broad green
"sunshades" the snowy mandrakes, pure
as hot-house japonicas, unfolded their
waxen petals. And the children, even
those who had gardens and conservatories
at their service, seemed to feel that they
could bring on that sad day of remembrance no fitter offering than these dainty
wild flowers, fresh from their own wild
homes.

It was Friday afternoon. Word had
been given in school that on the following
day the soldiers' graves were to be decorated, and as soon as the bell sounded for
dismissal the boys and girls in merry
troops made a raid on woodland and
prairie; for all manner of pretty symbols
were to be fashioned, and it had been
decided in the noon council that the
flowers must be gathered that night. But
while the rest of the children were trooping away, laughing and chatting as they
went, little Fay Hunter stood leaning
against the door-post, pulling petulantly
at her bonnet-strings, with an angry look
in her great dark eyes.

"Come, Fay," called Kitty Field, her
deskmate, running back and catching her
by the hand. But Fay frowned and drew
herself away. "Do come," entreated
Kitty; "it's lovely in the woods, and we
can get all the flowers we want, and in
the morning we'll make them into wreaths,
and Brother Jack will go with us to help
decorate the graves."

"What do you s'pose I care for your
soldiers' graves?" said Fay disdainfully,
"I would'n't put so much as a spear of
grass on one of them!"

Kitty, patriotic to her heart's core,
opened her blue eyes wide, and tossed back
her fleece of flaxen hair with a proud
little way of her own.

"There are two confederates buried in
Cedar Cemetery. May be you'd like to
honor them with some flowers?"

"Are there?" said Fay, eagerly. "Indeed, I would. It isn't likely that any one
else will remember them, poor fellows!"

The pride had gone out of Fay's face,
and there were tears in her eyes; seeing
which, Kitty was instantly repentant.

"Come with us, Fay, dear, and I'll help
you make wreaths for them."

Fay was sobbing now. "O, Kitty!
Why did they ever have that horrid, horrid war? I do so want to love you all!
And Papa says I mustn't, because your
wicked soldiers killed my brothers."

"Your soldiers killed my brother," said
Kitty, half reproachfully. "And when
you came to Cova, I didn't want to play
with you because you were a Southern.
But Mamma said we must love our enemies."

"And so we will!" said Fay, warmly.
"I tell Papa that nobody can help loving
you, Kitty Field." And, linking arms,
the two little maidens left the schoolhouse,
and strolled after their playmates.

Cova (perhaps in the gazateers it is
known by some other name) is a small,
quiet town on the banks of the Mississippi. During the war a newspaper and
a hospital had flourished at Cova, both of
which, having fulfilled their mission,
"wound up" when peace was declared.
The hospital was originally intended for
the reception of Union soldiers only; but
several times it chanced that some of the
Southern prisoners, on their way to the
Rock Island barracks, too sick to travel
further, had been put ashore here and
taken into its wards. In almost every instance, under the careful nursing of
Mother Molly, the Florence Nightingale
who managed the Cova hospital, they had
recovered, and been sent on their way.
Two of the number, however, after lingering for weeks, found their lonely barracks
at last in a corner of Cedar Cemetery.
The inhabitants of Cova were chiefly
New Englanders; and when Col. Hunter,
whose fortunes had gone down with those
of the Confederacy, came with his family
to live among them, he found few to sympathize with his openly expressed enmity to the North. Little Fay tried hard
to think Papa was right; but the kind old
grandfather with whom they made their
home, and all the rest of her new friends,
seemed so true and good that Papa's carefully inculcated opinions were fast losing
their hold, though the change, perhaps,
was due more to her friendship for
Kitty Field than to any other cause.
And not once that long, bright afternoon, roaming hand-in-hand together,
did either of the children remember
that there was any North or South. It
was sunset when at last they all reached
home, with baskets, bonnets, and aprons
running over with their spoils. The
whole village seemed suddenly converted
into a green-house. There were flowers
everywhere, and all the empty tin-pans
and earthen dishes that could be found
were brought out to receive for the night
the treasures that would have graced the
daintiest vases. Kitty, half beside herself, fluttered about among her treasures
like a humming-bird in a honeysuckle
bower, stopping now and then to touch
the tip of her little nose to a mandrake
blossom or to wonder what made the violets so blue. Flowers were always a wonder to Kitty, particularly the violets, looking at her with their baby eyes; and to-night she handled them more lovingly
than ever, with a vague feeling that they
had a consciousness of their own—these
sweet, wild buds and blooms that tomorrow were to gladden the brave soldiers. For Kitty, whose little head was
brimming with odd fancies, was fully persuaded that on that day the spirits of the
dead leaned over their graves to hear
what the flowers said. And when at last
they were all disposed of, with every stem
in water, and the bright drops nestling like
tears among the leaves, she went to kiss
Major John good-night. John (Major John,
as the Cova people called him, to distinguish him from his father, who was also a
Major) had been watching her with grave
eyes, for the approach of Decoration Day
stirred many sad remembrances—remembrances not of the war only, but also of
the friends whom he had loved in the fair
South of the past, before the war and its
dead had come between himself and
them.

"Don't you think they'll be glad tomorrow, Jack?" asked Kitty, with her
arms about his neck. But, though he kissed
her tenderly, he made no answer; and,
finding him not disposed to talk, she gave
him one more kiss, and went to bed.

Kitty had promised Fay that she would
call for her the next day, on her way to the
cemetery; but, when she reached the
house, there was poor Fay bolstered up in
the arm-chair, with a sprained ankle, having had the misfortune to slip on the
stairs.

"I'm afraid my soldiers' graves will
have to go without their decorations,"
said the little cripple, ruefully.

"No, indeed, they shan't!" said Kitty.
"We'll make the wreaths right off, and
I'll carry them myself."

"Kitty Field, come here and let me kiss
you!" cried Fay, impulsively; and then
both pairs of hands fell to work at the
flowers.

"What's all this about?" asked Col.
Hunter, coming unexpectedly upon the
busy children, and picking up as he spoke
a calla from Fay's lap; for the little
Southerner, not quite content with the
wild flowers, had begged a contribution
from her mother's house-plants.

"Why, don't you know, Papa? This
is Decoration Day, and these are for the
soldiers' graves!"

The Colonel dropped the calla as if
some poisonous insect lurked in its
creamy cup.

"No child of mine shall ever lay a
flower on a Northern soldier's grave! Do
you hear me, Fay?"

"You don't understand, Papa. These
are for our own Confederate soldiers'
graves; and, as I can't go, Kitty has offered
to take them for me."

The Colonel turned to Kitty. "Isn't
this Major Field's daughter?" he asked,
sharply.

"Yes, sir," said Kitty, bravely. "My
father was a Union officer; but he says
that Cousin Fred and a good many other
Northern soldiers are buried down South,
and he hopes some kind Southerner will
put flowers on their graves to-day." She
wondered afterward how she had dared
to say so much, with those keen eyes
watching her; but the Colonel went away
with a softened face, and, chancing an
hour later to meet Major Field, he stopped
and shook hands with him—something
which he had not done since the war
closed, although they were old acquaintances.

"When your children, Major Field,
begin to scatter flowers over our soldiers'
graves it is time for us to forget our
grudge," he said, still holding the Major's
hand.

But the Major did not at first comprehend, and the Colonel had to explain.

"Yes, yes; I remember now. Kitty
told me about it last night. Ah! Colonel,
it is bad enough for us older ones to
harbor hate and revenge. Let us teach
our children to shake hands over the black
grave that divides us."

What else they said does not matter
here; only the result was that ever after
the Colonel and the Major were fast
friends. But something better still came
of that Decoration Day; at least, Major
John, who helped Kitty carry the well-filled baskets to the cemetery, has always
been of that opinion.

"We'll put plenty of the blue violets
over Brother Harry, he loved them so,"
said Kitty, as they knelt by the brother's
grave. John helped her for a little while
in disposing of the flowers, and then threw
himself down on a rustic bench, and fell
to thinking of all the war had cost him.
Here was Harry, the hero-brother, who
had fallen in the seige of Vicksburg; and
on every hand slept the comrades who
had fought at his side. But the cruel war
had cost him yet another friend—one
dearer even than the brave young brother.
There is no grave like that in which a
living love is buried, and such a grave
John carried in his heart. Before the war,
he had loved a dark-eyed Southern girl,
who had promised some day to be his
wife; but when, at the beginning of the
conflict, John declared himself on the side
of the North, Eleanor, whose sympathies
were all with the South, at once retracted
her promise. In the years that had passed
since that bitter parting they had never
met, though Cova had formerly been the
favorite summer resort of Eleanor and
her friends; but John, loyal to his love as
to his country, still cherished tenderly the
memory of the past, and, lying there today, with the birds singing above him
and the sunlight shimmering on the blue
river, he forgot the dead at his feet and
dreamed only of Eleanor.

"Come, Brother Jack, I'm all through
here. Now let's go to the Confederates'
graves," said Kitty, at last. John had forgotten that there were any Confederates
buried there, and was not just then in a
mood to be reminded of it, much less to be
asked to decorate their graves. "Can't
you find room for your flowers here?" he
asked.

"Why, Jack, these are Fay's flowers,
and I promised to do it for her. S'pose
they are Confederates, Jack! Mamma
says the North and South are all brothers."

Major John looked down at the earnest
little face with half a smile. "Mamma is
right there, child," he said; and, taking
Fay's basket from her, he let her lead the
way to the Confederates' shady corner.
At the time the two were laid there he
was absent from Cova, and had never
chanced to learn their names. Stooping
now to examine the headboards, he was
startled at finding on one of them the inscription "ARTHUR BROWNING, aged 25";
for Arthur was Eleanor's brother, whom he
had known and loved from boyhood, and
in a softened spirit he knelt with Kitty and
helped arrange Fay's offerings. After that
they visited other parts of the cemetery,
and listened to the music and speeches;
and it was not until they were outside the
gate, and fairly on their homeward way,
that the discovery was made that they
had left Fay's pretty basket behind them.

"Oh, dear! It's too bad! I'm so tired
now!" sighed Kitty.

"You can walk on, and I'll go back for
it," said John. As he neared the enclosure, he saw, in the shadow of the cedars,
a woman stooping over Arthur's grave.
A broad-brimmed "flat" concealed her
face; but something in the bending figure
made him forget his errand and sent a
thrill through his heart.

"Whom have I to thank for remembering these two lonely graves?" she asked,
lifting her head, and seeing a stranger before her.

"Eleanor! Eleanor!" he cried, with
outstretched arms. She had failed to
recognize in the bronzed and bearded
man the boyish lover of other days; but
she knew that strong, clear voice, and for
an instant the fierce battle between her
love and her pride took away her breath
and forced her to catch at the nearest
headboard for support. The two mounds
lay between them. John sprang over the
nearer one, in the excitement of the first
recognition; but there he stopped. Would
she clasp his hand above her brother's
grave? He could almost hear his heart
beat while he waited. The very birds,
and the green leaves, and the still river
seemed to wait and listen with him. Again
he spoke her name, so softly that it
sounded like a whisper in the air. For a
moment more she wavered. Then love
conquered; and across that grass-grown
grave the. South clasped hands with the
North. The birds took up their song
again—a new song, softer and sweeter
than the old; while the sun sent through
the cedar boughs a golden benediction,
and below the shining river sped on its
way, as if in haste to tell the glad news.

"I don't see why in the world it takes
John so long to find that basket," said
Kitty, who, after vainly waiting by the
way, had for over an hour been watching
by the window for Major John's return.
But the sun went down, and the twilight
waned, and still the lovers lingered. Of
course, it was a very imprudent thing to
do, considering what damp places graveyards always are after the dew begins to
fall; but lovers are not supposed to be
possessed of the prudence of common
mortals. At last, however, Kitty, to her
great delight, saw Major John coming up
the walk.

"Why, where's Fay's basket?" she
asked, running to meet him.

"Basket?" repeated John slowly. "Oh,
never mind, dear! We'll go for it to-morrow."

Kitty couldn't understand it at all, nor
why John gave her such an unusually
hearty hug. But before another Decoration Day came John made a journey to
the South, and brought back to Kitty a
darling Sister Eleanor.

News of the Week.

On the 25th inst. the U. S. Senate passed a resolution, in executive session, advising and consenting to the ratification of the supplementary article to the Treaty of Washington. The resolution was immediately expressed, signed by the President, and transmitted to our minister at the Court of St. James, who was notified by telegraph of the passage of the resolution, that he might inform the British Government of the fact, for their early consideration. All that remains now to give the Treaty full effect is the return from Great Britain of a similar instrument of ratification on her part of the supplemental article.....The Senate, on the 23d inst., passed the Supplementary Civil Rights bill, slightly modified from the one proposed by Senator Sumner; and then adopted the House Amnesty bill, which provides that "all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except senators and representatives of the XXXVIth and XXXVIIth Congresses, officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments, and foreign ministers of the United States." The number relieved by this act is estimated by well-informed Southerners at not less than 150,000 persons..... The Senate also passed the Ku-Klux bill, and agreed to the conference report on the Post-office Appropriation bill.....In the House the Tax and Tariff and the Civil Appropriation bills were passed, an amendment to the Post-office Appropriation bill increasing the subsidy of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company was agreed to, and the Senate resolution fixing the day of adjournment on the 29th inst. was passed.....The majority of the House committee of investigation into the charges preferred against Secretary Robeson have made report completely exonerating him.

.....The Illinois Republican State Convention was held at Springfield, on the 22d inst., and appointed delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. A series of resolutions was passed, one of which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the people of the United States owe to U. S. Grant a great debt of gratitude for his patriotic devotion to the interests of the people in war and in peace that we have unbounded confidence in his integrity, firmness, ability, patriotism, and good judgment; and hereby instruct our delegates to the Philadelphia Convention to vote for and use all honorable means to secure the nomination as Republican candidate for President of the United States."

The Convention also nominated a state ticket, headed by the name of Gen. Richard J. Oglesby.....On the 23d instant the New Jersey Republican State Convention met at Trenton and chose delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Among the resolutions passed was this: "We fully endorse the Administration of President Grant, and believe that the highest interests of our country demand the renomination and re-election of General Grant as President and Schuyler Colfax as Vice-President."....The Republican State Convention of West Virginia was also held on the 23d inst., at Wheeling. Delegates were appointed, who were instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of General Grant as President and Schuyler Colfax as Vice-President.....The Republicans of Arkansas, in convention at Little Rock, on the 23d inst., after nominating a state ticket, headed by the name of Joseph Brooks, of Pulaski County, passed resolutions declining to send delegates to Philadelphia, condemning the Administration of President Grant, for alleged "intermeddling with the affairs of the state in the interest of crime and disorder," and "cordially endorsing the nomination of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown and the platform upon which they stand," pledging themselves to labor to secure their election.....On the 20th inst. Mr. Greeley officially accepted the nomination for the Presidency made by the Cincinnati Convention.

.....In the French Assembly, on the 22d inst., during a debate on the interpellation of the Government with regard to the war contracts, M. Rouher made a speech in vindication of the acts of the Empire; and was replied to by MM. Gambetta and Audiffret-Pasquier. The former made a violent and bitter attack on the Empire; and the latter vigorously denounced Napoleon, and called on the Empire to restore to France her legions, her provinces, and her glory. They were repeatedly interrupted with passionate bursts of applause. The Paris journals generally agree in the expression of the opinion that the debate inflicted a crushing blow to the hopes of the friends of the Empire, the *Journal des Debats* characterizing it as a parliamentary S-dan.... Napoleon has sent a letter addressed to the generals and commandants of the French army, in which he says:

"I am responsible for Sedan. The army fought heroically with an enemy double its strength. After 14,000 had been killed or wounded, I saw the contest was merely one of desperation. The army's honor having been saved, I exercised my sovereign right and unfurled the flag of truce. It was impossible that the immolation of 40,000 more could save France. I obeyed a cruel, heartrending necessity. My heart was broken, but my conscience was tranquil."

.....The Commission on Capitulations, in their report relative to the surrender of Strasburg, blame Gen. Ulrich on all points for the capitulation of that city.....It is stated that Marshal Bazaine expresses himself as fully convinced that the verdict of the being court martial will be against him.....Henri Rochefort and several other persons convicted of participating in the Communist revolt have called for the penal colony of New Caledonia, to serve out their sentences; while three others, found guilty of outrageous acts during the days of the Commune, have been executed.

.....The Mexican Congress has approved of the extension of ample faculties to President Juarez. Juarez refuses to give up his dictatorial powers, which expired on the 30th of April last; whereat much dissatisfaction is evinced by the people. Military operations are now mainly confined to Jalisco and the vicinity of Matamoras. Gen. Rocha has captured Mazatlan. The revolution in Yucatan is at an end. In two recent engagements, one at Jalisco and the second near Camargo, the rebels gained some advantage over the troops.....The assassination of one and the imprisonment and persecution of other Americans is reported at Chiapas. The reason given for these outrages is that the Americans demanded an investigation of certain claims by the American and Mexican Mixed Commission and the award of an indemnity.....An incendiary set fire to and destroyed the greatest historical relic of the country, the celebrated tree of "Noche Triste," a souvenir of the night on which Cortez captured the city of Mexico. The tree, which was at Popotla, near the capital, has been visited by thousands annually. Intense indignation is felt at the sacrilege.

.....Spain has again enjoyed the luxury of a cabinet crisis. The cause this time is the fact that publicity was given to certain documents relating to the use of a very large amount of the secret funds of the Government during the recent elections for members of the Cortes. Marshal Serrano having declined the King's request that he form a new cabinet, Admiral Topete was selected for and accepted the duty. The new members, it is stated, will probably come from the Unionist party. The Admiral himself will take the portfolios of President of the Council and Minister of War, to be ultimately succeeded in the latter office, it is understood, by Marshal Serrano.....Several skirmishes are reported as having taken place between the troops and detached bands of Carlists, in which the latter were defeated. The insurgents have surrendered in great numbers; but several bands of them are still active in some of the provinces, severing railroad and telegraph communication between various points.

Pebbles.

A LADY recently asked a distinguished member of the French Academy of Sciences: "What is the use of being an academician, if you can't tell what comets are made of?" This is the reply she got: "Madame, that I may be able to say I don't know."

.....Said a Detroit lady to a gentleman of that city: "You are a musician, I believe." "No," said he; "if I were the proprietor of a hand-organ, set expressly to play 'Old Hundred,' I couldn't get seventy-five out of it."

.....A minister who thought that reporting sermons was all vanity, afterward concluded that, if the thing must be done, it should be well done, and slipped a greenback into the reporter's hand, saying: "Do not condense me."

.....All he could do, a Layfayette (Ind.) man couldn't light the lamp, on coming home from the club, although he used every tooth of his wife's buck-hair comb. Next morning there was an explosion—not kerosene.

.....An Irishman went to Bangor and bought a horse for two dollars and a half. When he had dragged him home, a neighbor said: "Arrah now, Pat! Why didn't ye give another half dollar and git a good one?"

.....Agricultural pursuits may be very enobling and humanizing, says the New York *World*; but, for all that, it will hardly answer to make the presidential race a Ho-race.

.....Josh Billings says: "When you strike ile, stop boring; many a man has bored clean thru, and let all the ile run out at the bottom."

Publisher's Department.

THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.—It is susceptible of easy proof that the Sewing Machine has been a greater blessing to the masses of American people than any invention of the present century. Nothing else has done so much to save the lives and health of the wives and mothers, the patient, overworked women of the land, who, as a class, most needed relief from the burdens of everyday life. Every father and husband falls in this duty if he neglects to endow his home with such a triumph of science as the Wilson Under-Feed Sewing Machine. It is the cheapest and best sewing machine ever offered. Salesroom 707 Broadway, New York. Also for sale in all other cities in the United States.

Talk at the Toilet.—Every lady's maid knows that the bewitching beings who pave their triumphant way in a dancer's heart, regard a splendid head of hair as the most effective of all womanly fascinations. Our readers, and they are many, will be glad to learn *how so* many beauty with the luxuriant ringlets and glossy tresses they can "sit at night" with their charming eyes. Hence, in their "toilet talk" among themselves and their attendants, the merits of preparations for the hair are freely canvassed, and the latest result of this discussion seems to be the almost universal adoption of LYON'S KATHAIRON as an article better adapted to promote the growth and beauty of the "glory and pride of woman" than any other at present before the world. They say that, without irritating the skin of the head, it eradicates dandruff, and that it preserves to the surface, to the roots of the hair, enlowing them with new life and vigor.

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The Independent.

HENRY C. BOWEN,
EDITOR, PUBLISHER, AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, May 30th, 1872.

THE METHODIST BISHOPS.

We announced last week the election of three of the Methodist bishops. The other five were chosen on the afternoon of Tuesday and the morning of Wednesday; and the Methodist Episcopal Church is now supplied with thirteen bishops, the largest force of superintendents it has ever employed.

We have authority for saying that, "if a man desireth the office of a bishop, he desireth a good work." This doctrine seems to be accepted by the Methodists; for certainly among them the office was abundantly and powerfully desired. The eagerness with which the election was waited for, the excitement which pervaded the assembly while it was in progress, and the enthusiasm manifested by the friends of the popular candidates show that the office is coming to be regarded more and more as a prize; and, unless human nature greatly changes, the competition for it will become sharper as the church increases in numbers and influence.

The common tradition, however, concerning the intrigues of the election was not justified by the facts in this case. There was excitement and eagerness; there was much busy canvassing; but there was nothing immoral, and very little that was even indelicate, so far as we could learn, in the conduct of the election. The candidates themselves maintained discreet reserve, and their friends did not compromise them by any corrupt bargains.

Other than scriptural reasons might be given why this office is in so great request. If we were permitted to suppose that a Methodist minister is at all open to the considerations which affect other folks, we might say that the prominence and the power which are given to the bishops partly account for the eagerness with which the office is sought. Each of the Methodist bishops is likely to be known personally by nearly all of the ten thousand preachers of the denomination, and by a very large number of the laymen. He travels over the country, from east to west, presiding at the annual conferences; and there is hardly a position more conspicuous in church or state within the reach of competition. Besides, though the Methodist theory is that there are but two orders of the ministry—elders and deacons—and that the bishop is only a superintending elder, the first among equals, yet the practical working of the church throws a vast amount of power into the bishop's hands. It is true that the rich churches are getting quite into the habit of choosing their own ministers, and insisting that the bishop shall ratify their choice—thus greatly reducing his prerogative; but, with even this abatement, the Methodist superintending elder wields more power than any other Protestant cleric. The salary is not large, but it is larger than most of the preachers receive. Four or five thousand dollars a year is the extent of the stipend.

One other consideration makes the office desirable. The appointment is for life, and it gives the bishop an opportunity to locate his family in some central place and to plant himself in a home. Much as our brethren of the itinerancy value their system as a missionary agency, it is felt by many of them to be exceedingly burdensome in a domestic point of view. The fact that their families have no fixed residence, and that their children are apt to grow up with migratory and rambling habits, greatly distresses some of them. This road out of this itinerancy is not the hardest road that a Methodist minister is called to travel; and there is no wonder that many should strive to enter in, and should not be able.

The bishops elect are men of varying capacity—all of them much above mediocrity in their attainments, some of them distinguished for culture and character. The causes which led to their success are worthy of note. Every one of them, with one exception, occupied some official position in the church. Three of them are presidents of educational institutions: Dr. Bowman, of Indiana Asbury University Dr. Foster, of Drew Theological Seminary; Dr. Peck, of the Syracuse University. Three of them are editors: Dr. Merrill, of the *Western Christian Advocate*; Dr. Wiley, of the *Ladies' Repository*; and Mr. Haven, of *Zion's Herald*. One, Dr. Harris, has been missionary secretary, and also secretary of the General Conference for the last three sessions. Dr. Andrews, of Brooklyn, is the only pastor chosen; the first one ever chosen to the bishopric. His selection is a high compliment; and is due to his well known scholarship, eloquence, and sound judgment.

It is tolerably clear that the path of preferment in the Methodist Church lies not through the pastorate, but through the official places. The church now covers so large a territory, and has so large a representative constituency, that it is difficult for a pastor to gain the acquaintance which is necessary in order to command the majority of the suffrages in the General Conference. The editors and the college presidents have a great advantage in this respect. The men chosen are no better qualified than many others in the denomination; but they are among those best known.

The traditional honor of the orator, which is fast waning elsewhere, still holds the Methodists. The first question asked concerning every candidate was: "Is he a good preacher?" Preaching is really a subordinate part of the bishop's work; but no man stood much chance for the election who was not reputed to be a good pulpit orator.

Really the most significant result of the election is the choice of our old friend and contributor, the Rev. Gilbert Haven. It has always been said that no man of pronounced opinions, certainly no man suspected of radicalism, could ever be a Methodist bishop. That saying must now be put into the apocrypha. If any man in the Methodist Church has opinions, and the courage of his opinions, that man is Gilbert Haven. If there is a red-hot radical in the connection, it is the editor of *Zion's Herald*. Mr. Haven is not, however, a religious radical. His theological tendencies are eminently conservative. But socially and politically he is in the vanguard of the reformers. He was not only an uncompromising foe of slavery, but an advocate of amalgamation; he stoutly argued for the appointment of a colored bishop by this Conference; he is one of the chief apostles of the woman suffrage reform, and his championship of prohibition in Massachusetts has been vigorous and effective.

Doubtless this promotion will have the effect to temper somewhat the severities of his speech; an editor may properly say many things that a bishop could not. Nevertheless, it is impossible that Gilbert Haven should ever be other than a positive and downright man, and we hail his elevation to the Methodist episcopate as a sign that pluck and plain speaking are coming to their own.

We shall miss the snap of our friend's steel pen in the crackling columns of *Zion's Herald*; but we extend to him and to his brother journalists who have stepped down from the sanctum of the editor to the bench of the bishop, our heartiest good wishes; with the hope that in the sacrifice which they have thus been called to make they will find some recompense of which the world knows not. Bishop Haven will, however, still have a hearing in THE INDEPENDENT, and will be just as welcome in these columns as plain Gilbert has always been.

WHAT A SOLDIER THINKS OF GENERAL GRANT.

GENERAL DIVENS, who was a soldier during the war and still carries in his bosom the memories and inspirations of a soldier's heart, was present at the recent banquet of the Army of the Potomac, in Cleveland. He was called upon to respond to the toast of "The President of the United States," who, though now acting as a civilian, happens to be the man that led the armies of the East and of the West to the victories which crushed the Rebellion. General Divens, after wishing that the President was personally present, that those "whom he led to final victory and triumph" might welcome him as their general, told his hearers that, while "sauntering along the streets of Cleveland," he "chanced to enter a bookstore." He there "happened to see a quotation from Milton, where he speaks of Cromwell, the greatest ruler England ever had," which he thought "particularly applicable to him who commanded all our armies." Being a soldier still, he asked the privilege of reading Milton's words in regard to Cromwell, as follows:

"Wherefore you speak contemptibly of his parts I know not; but I suspect you are not free from the error common to studious and speculative men. Because Oliver was an ungraceful orator, and never said either in public or private anything memorable, you will have it that he was of mean capacity. Sure this is unjust. Many men have been ignorant of letters, without wit, without eloquence, who yet had the wisdom to devise and the courage to execute that which they lacked language to explain. Such men often in troubled times have worked out the deliverance of nations and their own greatness, not by logic, but by wariness in success, by calmness in danger, by firm and stubborn resolution in all adversity. The hearts of men are their eloquence, and such an one, in my judgment, was his late Highness. . . . His own deeds shall avouch him for a great statesman, a great soldier, a true lover of his country, a merciful and generous conqueror."

After reading this passage from Milton, General Divens said: "I ask you now to join me in giving three cheers for General Grant." The cheers were poured forth with a hearty good-will.

Nothing could be more appropriate than this eloquent language of Milton, originally meant for Cromwell, but used by General Divens and accepted at the Cleveland banquet as applicable to the great hero whose rare gifts the Rebellion called into public notice, and by whose energy, wisdom, and courage this Rebellion was finally crushed. General Grant, like Washington in our Revolutionary struggle, is the man to whom, more than to any other, the nation is indebted for the victories that crowned its arms and saved its life. It is but a short time since the praises of the conqueror were on the lips of all the people. During the latter half of the war all eyes were turned to him; President Lincoln leaned upon him as his most reliable commander; and, when the war closed, he was acknowledged, alike in this country and in Europe, to be one of the first generals of any age. He had risen to this high position by the force of his own genius in a great emergency, which simply furnished its occasion.

General Grant may not be the equal of Horace Greeley as a newspaper editor, or of Senator Sumner in the creation of rounded periods; yet his military and civil record fully justifies the application of Milton's language made by General Divens. When the small men who, for political reasons, now malign him, and seek to belittle his fame, are dead and forgotten, he will hold an honored place in the memory of the American people and that of the world. A nation will be proud of his name and proud of his deeds. Had he remained general of the army, the politicians would have been content to let him alone; and, were he now returned to that position, they would soon become his admirers and eulogists. Republicans in 1868 sought him as their candidate, because they thought they needed him. He accepted their nomination and was elected; and now for more than three years he has so administered the Government as to command the confidence and approval of the party that placed him in power. No man pretends that he has been unfaithful to his pledges, or that he has abandoned the principles which he accepted when consenting to be a candidate for the presidency. Though elected on the credit of the capacities which his military career so abundantly evinced, he has not disappointed the people, in either integrity and firmness of purpose or wisdom of counsel, as the Chief Magistrate of this great nation. Nobody supposed that he would or could please all the politicians, or be exempt from the aspersions, misrepresentations, and calumny of his enemies. No man in his position was ever so fortunate, and none ever will be.

The strength of General Grant with the popular mind of this country is shown not only by the great unanimity with which Republicans have fixed upon him as their candidate, but also by the unremitting efforts of those who are seeking to rob him of his honors. Such efforts, surely, would not be made to discredit and blast an insignificant name. They concede the power of the man they are intended to destroy. The fact that they are confined mostly to Democratic partisans or disaffected Republican politicians, and that they have produced but little effect on the great body of the people, is proof conclusive that "the hearts of men are" the "eloquence" of General Grant. The people do not sympathize with this lying clamor against the "great soldier" who, having conquered the Rebellion, has since proved himself to be a wise and honest President. His renomination at Philadelphia is a foregone conclusion, simply because the Republican party throughout the nation demands it. The dissentients who are laboring to defeat the party are a mere fragment, unreasonably setting up their will against that of an overwhelming majority. We believe that the ballot-box will in November give them a rebuke which it will not be difficult to interpret. General Grant will be our next President, because a majority of the American people believe in him, and mean to elect him to this high office; and do *not* believe in Horace Greeley as at all fit for the place, or in the Democratic party as a party to whose counsels it is safe to trust the interests of this government.

A PLANK FOR THE PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM.

THE Cincinnati Convention put in as one plank of their platform a demand for the abolition of the Franking Privilege. This hacking away at the branches of an abuse, instead of striking at the root, was in harmony with the philosophy of the man who spent the whole of his one session in Congress in trying to cure congressional corruption by persuading the members to give up their mileage. More than thirty years ago Sir Rowland Hill abolished the franking privilege, when it was much more valuable than it ever was here, at a single blow, by the system of penny postage, so that there was not a mouth open to object. We have been so long laboring under the burthen, at a cost of millions yearly, because we never have been able to persuade Congress to strike that single blow, by giving us cheap postage.

The Free Soil Convention at Buffalo, in 1848, inserted in its platform a demand for cheap postage, prepared by Judge Chase; and THE INDEPENDENT has never ceased to urge it upon the people and upon Congress. The Philadelphia Convention, which is to nominate General Grant for re-election, has a glorious opportunity to make a final settlement of this question, by declaring in favor of American penny postage—that is, one cent postage for letters of one ounce weight. That will distance all competition, and will stand for a hundred years before any one will attempt to advance upon it. Nobody who knows General Grant will doubt that it will be most agreeable to him to have his second term as President distinguished by the introduction of such a grand advance in the highest civilization. No boon to the people can be so thoroughly popular, or will be remembered with increasing gratitude and honor through so many years of experience. It is a fitting capstone to crown the column whose foundation was laid at Buffalo, in 1848.

The Constitution of the United States has made it the duty of the Federal Government to furnish the people with mail and postal facilities to every reasonable extent. The only limit is, what the people want and are willing to pay for. This principle was recognized in the House of Lords when they voted to adopt cheap postage. It was never the understanding in this country that letter postage was to be taxed to help the treasury defray any other expenses than its own. The experiment in England has demonstrated that one cent is an ample equivalent for the cost of mailing a single letter, and that is all the law ought to require for postage. The expense of establishing mails for the people which do not pay their own expenses is a matter for the Government, and ought to come out of the treasury, and not from the pockets of individuals who pay their own postage.

A postage of one cent for one ounce (the present English rate being one ounce for one penny) will meet the the utmost wishes of the people, and leave nothing to be desired beyond. It is as good as giving to every man the franking privilege, without the trouble of writing his name on his letter. It will be a universal educator, by encouraging every person to write letters. It brings the Government of the Union to every one every day in the light of a convenience and a blessing. It will rapidly assimilate the whole population of the country into a band of equal brethren. Had it been accepted when it was first proposed, in 1845, there never would have arisen a thought of disunion, and the civil war would have been impossible. It will sweep away the franking abuse as the sun melts the snow; for where is the member of Congress who will want the labor of writing his name to save one cent? It will place the United States, now lagging in the postal reform, in the van of all nations, and crown with imperishable honor the name of General Grant.

THE ATHANASIAN CREED.

THE Church of England, which assumes exclusively to supply for all the good people of that land the pure Word of God, finds itself much divided internally just now upon a question that does not very closely concern God's Word at all, as far as we can make out. Convocation has assembled, and the great work which it found for its hands to do was not to take measures for the evangelization of the ignorant masses of miners and factory operatives; not to improve the physical and moral condition of the poor slaves of capital; nor, indeed, any work that concerns man in his relations Godward, Heavenward, or in any other direction; but only to settle the weighty question whether or no a string of casuistic distinctions—anathemas most unjustly fathered on Athanasius—shall be retained in the Prayer-book and read Sunday after Sunday in the liturgy of the Church. Curiously enough, the Anglican Church made the blunder, while cribbing her "admirable liturgy" from the Roman Missal and Breviary, of retaining the creed of Athanasius; on the ground of its being a creed of the Greek Church, no doubt, forged before the first appearance of Romanizing germs in the Church Catholic. If it had been suspected even that the instrument in question is the work of some forgotten monk; that it was drawn up in Latin; that it was never accepted by the Greek Church, nor admitted into any Greek liturgy; and that, consequently, it is a Popish war-cry, it is not to be supposed that so thoroughly reformed a branch of the church as that of England would ever have made it her own. Yet such is the fact, as is now admitted on all sides.

This conduct of the Convocation much resembles that of the late Roman Council. If the latter assemblage had a mind to forward Christ's kingdom on earth, what a noble field of labor was open before it. Had the fathers looked out with unjaundiced eyes upon the Catholic world, with its one hundred and fifty millions of souls, they might have seen how urgent the necessity was for reform, reconstruction, tearing down and building up. They might have heard an inarticulate cry going up from the whole Catholic world, asking, not for dogma, not for infallible fetishes, but for emancipation from ten thousand absurd and antiquated doctrines and regulations, which the world has long outgrown. They might have seen that though outwardly faith and conformity appear, within there is infidelity, and that of all religion and of God himself, in the masses nominally belonging to the Catholic Church. The English Church comes now with her Convocation, which one might think would find enough to do in teaching the Christian religion as it was taught by Christ and his apostles; but, instead of that, they debate, and deliberate, and define, and refine all about a formula the spirit of which is the very antithesis of the spirit of Christ; a formula which repels with its inhuman denunciations of vengeance where Christ invited in accents of love. Indeed, if such a farrago of uncharitableness, mad metaphysic and monkish hair-splitting were the essence of the Christian religion (and such it is claimed to be by the Catholic party), the world could well afford to do without such a religion.

A curious feature about this agitation is that the very bishops and others who champion this creed are far from agreeing among themselves as to its meaning. It has been stated that only a very small proportion of the clergy read the anathemas in any other than a Pickwickian sense, with pecks of salt. This has been said by men who ought to know. In the Convocation no two of its advocates agreed in explaining the meaning of the denunciatory clauses alike; and they varied all along the line which lies between those who say that "all unbelief" is a deadly sin and those who limit the application of the anathemas in such a way as to make them mean about as much as "the general confession of sin," and no more.

And still they vote to retain the damnatory creed in the Prayer-book! When the subject was up before the Irish Convocation, to which body the laity are admitted as delegates, there were 80 clergymen in favor of keeping the creed and 25 laymen; while on the opposite side were 67 clergymen and 125 laymen. Remarking upon these very significant figures, the Dean of Norwich hinted that, whatever the clergy themselves hold as to the Athanasian Creed, they have, at least, neglected to teach it to the laity!

There is another aspect of the question which is not to be overlooked. The *Spectator* calls attention to the patent immorality of the course adopted by the clergy in advocating the retention of this symbol. They exult in their loyalty to a creed which every one is at liberty to explain away, and which *is* explained away by nine-tenths of all those who read it. Such hypocrisy and fast-and-loose play may be very "catholic," but it is not honest. We do not say that they who thus act where religion is concerned would be ready to apply the same principles to their secular relations; for men are often better than their religion. But we do say that a scandalous example is here set up before the people of England by a body which assumes to be Christ's own church, and that its tendency is to weaken the foundations of morality, to foster infidelity, and to teach men that sincerity is not of prime importance in religious matters. In the name of truth and of Christianity, we protest against the action of the majority of the English Convocation.

LOUIS PHILLIPPE'S RESTORATION TO FRANCE.

PRESIDENT THIERS has given the Orleans princes leave to transport the body of their father, Louis Phillippe, the King of the French, or the Citizen King, to France, as his final resting-place. Bonaparte would never have done this—if the sons would have condescended to ask the favor; though it would only be returning the civility which Louis Phillippe himself extended to the Uncle of his Nephew. It is very likely that he feared lest the comity which had been so favorable to himself might turn against him if he had permitted his predecessor in the Tuilleries to return from exile, even in his coffin. He would have had no ground for uneasiness had he done so; for there was no enthusiasm felt for the old king, who was endured for the same reason that he himself was, because he kept the peace and made shop-keeping profitable. M. Thiers, it is more than suspected, would be glad to yield his place at the head of France to the Comte de Paris; but France will none of him. We will not enter into the question whether it were not better for her if she would, accepting him as the emblem of a constitutional government. She will not entertain the question, because the Orleans princes have no prestige to dazzle her, they merely representing a usurpation, although they are men of exceptionally unexceptionable private characters and personal accomplishments. And, moreover, the French people would never accept as their queen the granddaughter of Muñoy, the Commune soldier, whom all the world knows to have been the father of all the children of Christina, while the wife of Ferdinand VII of Spain. The sons and grandsons of Louis Phillippe, therefore, may bring back his relics when they like, without creating even a breath of dangerous excitement.

The place of his sepulture, it seems, is to be the city of Dreux, in the Department of Eure and Loire, some forty or fifty miles to the southwest of Paris, on the confines of Normandy and the Orleannais. Here Louis Phillippe had prepared a mausoleum for his race, which had already received the ashes of the Princess Marie, his sculptress daughter, whose statue of Joan d'Arc is well known through the statuettes which have reproduced it; and of the Duke of Orleans, the heir of France, who was killed by an accident in 1842. It was built, we believe, when he was Duke of Orleans himself, and before he had any reasonable ground for supposing he would be king, as Charles X had sons and a grandson to come before him. Had he remained on the throne until his death, it is hardly possible that he would have chosen this provincial resting-place for his canonized bones, instead of St. Denis, the immemorial sepulcher of the kings of France. It is true that the Revolution had swept those vaults clean of the anointed dust of centuries, from Dagobert to Louis XVth, and emptied it in a common ditch in the highway; and ignominiously covered it up with a bed of quicklime. But the huge coffin of Louis XVIIIth is still waiting, according to kingly etiquette, at the door of his vault, until the coming of his successor should cause him to be hoisted by pullies into his tomb, as he was into his carriage, while yet alive. But there he is likely to remain undisturbed for another fifty years, or forever. He would certainly have thought it an indignity to have had the gates of his sepulcher open to him through the summons of the herald of his intruding cousin, announcing his succession to the grave of a king of France from his having usurped the throne of one.

At one time Bonaparte seriously thought of removing the body of Napoleon from the Church of the Invalides to St. Denis. And it would have been a cynical satisfaction, no doubt, to have had the last representative of the old royal race make way for the man who kept him out of his throne for twenty years, and at last only yielded it to him through the compulsion of the bayonets of all Europe. But it was better taste and better policy to leave him under the dome of the Invalides, to the protection of those memories of military glory from the intoxication of which France is not yet recovered, and of which that edifice is the monument. The Church of St. Denis might well have proved as faithless a custodian of the ashes of the Bonapartes as that of the Capets. It is a curious fact that the Prince de Joinville, of the House of Orleans, should have been the officer selected to convey the dead body of Napoleon to France. It was thought to be a graceful tribute to the prejudices of the French people, from which no harm could follow. All Europe had united to thrust him from his throne. England, after fighting against him for twenty years, had him safely caged in the midst of the Atlantic. The whole world seemed to be heaped upon the breast of the prostrate Titan. And yet the world quaked over him while he lived, and breathed freer when he died. Who could foresee that the very shadow of his "*nominis umbra*" would be potent enough to a profligate adventurer to the throne of France, and keep him there for more years than his own career lasted. Having seen that sight, who will venture to prophesy what other spectacle France may have in store for us?

To the philosopher it may seem that the tree had better lie where it fell, and that the dead were more wisely left to rest where they first "fell on sleep." But there must be an instinct of human nature, like the love of home and native land, which prompts, at least, the kindred of the dead in foreign lands to wish to bring them across seas and continents to mingle their ashes with their household dust. And this feeling is nowhere more strong than in our own country. Mr. Edward Dicey, in an admirable book of travels, entitled "The Morning Land," which, strangely enough, has never been reprinted here, speaking of the condition of the cemeteries in Turkey, says that, of all the countries he has visited, the dollar-loving Yankees are the people who show the most love and reverent care for their dead. And he cites the pains and expense taken to bring home the bodies of our soldiers who fell during the Rebellion. And the custom, growing into an institution, of Decoration Day is an annual illustration of the sentiment. It is a natural feeling, therefore, which inspires the wish to restore the crafty French Ulysses, after his many wanderings, to the soil of his nativity. But, if the hope be cherished that his dynasty will spring up afresh from his dust and flourish, it will soon come to a woful disappointment.

Editorial Notes.

THE United States Senate has thus far successfully kept secret its amendment to the proposed Supplementary Treaty, and has advised the President to negotiate on the amended basis, by a vote of about five to one. This lifts out of the mud a treaty which we had feared was hopelessly bemired. The reports from England give us every reason to believe that the ers of good feeling between the two countries, which seemed to have dawned upon us when the Joint High Commissioners so auspiciously concluded their labors in Washington, is to return. The overwhelming majority in the Senate is reply enough to the frantic efforts of such partisan sheets as the *Tribune* and *World* to misrepresent the whole negotiation, or of such Anti-English papers as the *Herald*, to stir up bitterness between us and the nation from whose loins we sprung and whose institutions and religion we inherit.

THE Senate last week passed a Civil Rights bill modifying the one proposed by Senator Sumner, and removing from it certain objections in the minds of some senators on constitutional grounds. It then took up and adopted the House bill on the amnesty question, which provides "that all political disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution of the United States are hereby removed from all persons whomsoever, except senators and representatives of the Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Congresses, officers in the judicial, military, and naval service of the United States, heads of departments and foreign ministers of the United States." The bill was promptly signed by the President, who in his last message strongly recommended the adoption of such a measure, while suggesting that, "if there are any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the Government, they might in the judgment of Congress be excluded from such an amnesty." Congress has wisely followed the President's advice, and thus settled the question of amnesty, not exactly after the model of the Cincinnati Convention, or the Democratic party, or Horace Greeley; but in a way to secure the approval of the majority of the people. Ineligibility to office is now removed from all the ex-rebels, with the exception of some two or three hundred whose relations to the Government gave to their treason and perjury the darkest hue of criminality. The amnesty is general, though not universal; which is just as it should be. This most effectually disposes of the political thunder of the Liberal Republicans and the Democratic party. Even Horace Greeley has gotten so nearly all that he has hitherto claimed in behalf of perjured traitors that, were he now editor of the *Tribune*, he would hardly think of finding much fault. The *Tribune*, under its new management, is almost satisfied with the "great concession," though it would prefer to have included Jefferson Davis, John C. Breckinridge, and all the other criminals of their stamp, in the Amnesty bill. These gentlemen traitors are still left in what Mr. Greeley terms, in his letter of acceptance, the "proscribed class." The great mass of the American people will be quite content to leave them there for the present. If they had received their due according to law and justice, not a few of them would have been hung for their treason; and that they have not been thus treated is proof of a clemency which no other nation on the globe would have practiced.

THE election of Senator Ferry to the United States Senate by a coalition between Greeley Republicans and Democrats in the legislature of Connecticut gave great joy to the New York *Tribune* and the Democratic press generally. The New York *World* regarded it as a Democratic triumph, and thought that Mr. Ferry would be "as valuable as an out-and-out Democratic senator"; while the *Tribune* saw in it an indication that the Cincinnati movement would prove a success. The letter of Senator Ferry, addressed to the Hon. J. B. Ferris, and declaring his adhesion to the Republican party, has very suddenly disappointed these hopes. Alluding to "our foreign relations and our domestic policy in the matters of finance and revenue," the Hon. Senator, the manner of whose election we certainly do not approve, says explicitly in regard to the candidacy of Mr. Greeley: "To intrust these great interests to an administration made up and controlled by Mr. Greeley would be mere midsummer madness." Mr. Ferry is evidently not a Republican of the Greeley pattern. As he says, he means to "continue in the old Republican ranks." The Democracy, we imagine, will not fancy the election of any more senators after his type. The New York *Tribune* is among the disappointed, and sincerely regrets that Senator Ferry's views "are not those we could have wished," while at the same time comforting itself over "the loss of his vote for *our* candidate." The *Tribune* should write more cautiously since it "has ceased to be a party organ." Who is this "our candidate" of whom it speaks? He is Horace Greeley, and the New York *Tribune* is his "organ," doing its utmost to promote the Cincinnati defection to court the Democracy, and break up the Republican party. The *Tribune* is to-day a Greeley Liberal Republican party organ; and, if the Baltimore Convention indorses Mr. Greeley, then it will be a Greeley Liberal Republican Democratic party organ.

MR. GREELEY, on the very day of his nomination by the Cincinnati Convention, promptly telegraphed his acceptance of the same, and returned thanks for the honor bestowed, without waiting for the ceremony of an official notification. Having received the formal notice, dated the 3d inst., and waited for seventeen days, that he might judge of the drift of public sentiment, he writes his letter of acceptance, now satisfied, as he affirms, that "the movement which found expression at Cincinnati," including, of course, his own nomination, has "been hailed by a majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of a better day for the Republic." Sober minds, accustomed to take what John Locke calls "the round-about view" of a question, will think Mr. Greeley easily convinced, and very premature in the formation of his opinion. We will take some time yet to decide what are the views held by the "majority of our countrymen"; and it would not be at all surprising if Mr. Greeley should find that his first impressions need very material modification. The Democrats are by no means united in his support; and as yet there is no evidence to show that Republicans in any considerable number propose to sustain the Greeley ticket. Mr. Greeley has often been rash in his conclusions, which is one reason why he should not be elected to the Presidency; and his letter of acceptance bears unmistakable signs of this mental infirmity. His summary of the Cincinnati platform, which he endorses and eulogizes, might have been omitted to advantage. The less Horace Greeley has to say about this platform the better. With the exception of the doctrine of universal amnesty to all the ex-rebels, without any discrimination, Mr. Greeley's record, until within a few months past, is a direct and palpable contradiction of all the principles of this platform which were designed to make both it and him welcome to the Democratic party. It completely dodges the tariff question; and yet the most "ferocious Protectionist" in all the land accepts it. It makes no mention of the Ku-Klux law, so offensive to Democrats; yet of this law Mr. Greeley has been one of the most strenuous advocates. It rings the changes about "centralization," when it is very well known that the doctrine which Democrats mean by this phrase Mr. Greeley has propagated and defended all his life. The Cincinnati Convention, in attempting to fit the platform to the Democracy, made it the political antithesis of Horace Greeley. No glossing of words can conceal this fact. If Mr. Greeley has really changed his principles, and become a Democrat, then let him say so in plain terms; but let him not go before the country under the cover of platitudes, ambiguities, and omissions, professing to be a Republican, while substantially adopting the Democratic faith. We deny his right as an honest man to attempt any such game, and sure are we that the attempt will prove a signal failure. Mr. Greeley would have done better if he had written a much shorter letter, and simply confined himself to the grateful acceptance of "the unexpected nomination." Presidential candidates seldom advance their own interests by letter-writing or speech-making.

JUDGE STANLEY MATTHEWS, of Cincinnati—one of the most eminent lawyers of Ohio—has written another letter in regard to Mr. Greeley's nomination. He says: "Looking at these influences which presided at the nomination, as likely, in case of success at the election, to survive and dominate the actual administration, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Reuben Fenton and Frank Blair and those of that ilk are the gentlemen to whom we are asked to commit the cause of political reform and sound government. I have come, as yet, under no such obligation as that. If I have, I am not ashamed to say that I repudiate it." Mr. Matthews wholly objects to the trickery practiced in the nomination of Mr. Greeley, and as much so to the surroundings by which he would be controled in the event of his election. While not denying the integrity of his character, he thinks that "the cause of political reform and of sound government" would be a failure in his hands. The evidence is daily increasing that many who went "up to Cincinnati" have already come to this conclusion. There is "music in the air," but not of the kind the *Tribune* heard in its premature exultation over the election of Senator Ferry.

THE Republicans of New Jersey, in their State Convention, held last week, at Trenton, for the appointment of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, gave to General Grant the following endorsement: "We fully endorse the Administration of President Grant, and believe that the best and highest interests of our country demand the renomination and election of General Grant as President and Schuyler Colfax as Vice-President." Of the action of this convention the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Greeley's "organ," said, the next day: "In New Jersey, yesterday, the Renominationists had the Republican Convention; but were not strong enough to carry a vote of instructions to the delegates to Philadelphia." Let the reader put this and that together, and then judge of the course of the *Tribune* since it "has ceased to be a party organ." All candid men would much prefer that it should go back to the old *régime*, when Mr. Greeley, in his blunt way, used sometimes to say to a falsifier, "You lie, and you know it."

THE veteran Gerrit Smith, who heads the list of the Republican delegates from New York State to the Philadelphia Convention, anticipating the probability that he will be unable to attend, has written to his alternate, strongly urging him to be present. He says: "The country cannot yet afford to have the Democratic party come into power. But the success of either the Cincinnati or the Baltimore conventions will be the success of that bad party. The Philadelphia Convention will, doubtless, nominate President Grant. The anti-slavery battle is not yet fought out, and until it is we shall need Grant's continued leadership." Gerrit Smith believes, with the colored people, that it is not expedient to follow Mr. Greeley into "the Democratic camp." If he himself chooses to go there, and Democratic churches to give him their fellowship, then the best way is to let him go alone. So thinks Gerrit Smith, and with this opinion all true Republicans will heartily concur.

THE High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Barnard, consisting of the Senate and the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, last week held its first meeting, called for the accused, decided several preliminary questions, and then adjourned to meet at Saratoga Springs, on the 17th of next July. We see neither the necessity for so long an adjournment nor the special wisdom of selecting Saratoga as the place for the trial; yet the people will not particularly complain, provided that the demands of justice are fully realized. Judge Barnard has secured able counsel to aid him in his defense, and the managers appointed by the Assembly have engaged ex-Judge Comstock, of the Court of Appeals, and Joshua M. Van Cott to help them in conducting the prosecution. The trial will be one of the most notable and important on record in the State of New York. Unless the accused should imitate the example of Judge Cardozo, by resigning his office, and thus confess his guilt, the facts in respect to the alleged judicial corruptions in New York City will now be fully brought before the public. That such corruptions have existed upon a frightful scale hardly admits of a doubt; and, if any part of them can be traced home to Judge Barnard, as there is too much reason to believe will be found to be the fact, then let the law in its severest form take effect against him. Those who are appointed to minister justice, yet deliberately pervert it, are the most offensive and dangerous men in the community. Being legally found guilty, they should receive no mercy at the hands of law, and be followed with the withering contempt of an outraged public. Let Judge Barnard have just what he deserves. The people ask for no more, and will be content with no less.

LAST week we noticed Dr. R. S. Storrs's return to this country, after his long stay abroad. The welcome given him by his people has been exceedingly enthusiastic. Last Sabbath the Church of the Pilgrims was profusely decorated with flowers, and crowded with the friends of the pastor. His address in the morning was a familiar talk to his people from the words "I will sing unto the Lord because he hath dealt bountifully unto me," and was marked with no diminution of the grace and power so happily combined in the addresses of Dr. Storrs. He seemed to have completely recovered his customary vigor; but has prudently returned at this season of the year, when no new efforts are projected, and when the ordinary summer vacation is close at hand. The hope of his people that his recovery is assured will be shared no less by his friends all over the country.

OUR usually accurate neighbor, the *Tribune*, fell last week into a very slight historical error, which it can do no harm to set right. It was speaking of an extraordinary centenarian in Wisconsin, who remembered the destruction of the tea in Boston Harbor. Our contemporary emphasizes this remarkable feat of memory by stating that it concerned a matter which happened eight years before he was born. The effort of memory in question was not quite so marvelous as that, though not much less so. The "Boston Tea-party" did not take place in 1764, which would be eight years before 1772; but on December 16th, 1773, or about ninety-eight years and six months ago. Still the memory of the venerable reminiscent is not much less remarkable, as he must have been only about eighteen months old at the time. That he voted for Washington "goes of itself," as the French say. It is only remarkable that he was not one of Washington's body-guard. And, speaking of centenarians, we are sorry to see in the papers that the Rev. Charles Cleveland, of Boston, who will round his century on the 21st of next month, is very ill, and not likely to survive till that time. It must be very vexatious to come within a mouth of a hundred years, and miss of it, after all. They should keep him along, as the Monroe family is said to have done the ex-president of that name, so that he might die on the 4th of July, after the manner of Adams and Jefferson. But it was a pure impertinence in his case, as he had no more business to die on that anniversary than "any other man."

THE Rev. Albert Hopkins, for forty-three years professor in Williams College and brother of the president of that institution, died at his home in Williamstown, on Friday last, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. Professor Hopkins has himself been a large part of the history of Williams College. Thirty-seven years ago he commenced on his personal responsibility the erection of the astronomical observatory. This was the first building in this country devoted exclusively to this purpose, and it fully bears his name. His earlier years gave promise of eminent attainments in natural philosophy and astronomy, the two sciences to which his study was directed; and the promise was by no means broken, though domestic cares greatly interfered with the prosecution of his studies. It is with the religious history of the college and the neighborhood that his name will be most intimately connected. He was the founder of the daily noon prayer-meeting, thirty years ago, and almost constantly its leader. Though he was only recently ordained, he has for many years been a preacher of the Gospel; and not only in the college, but in all its vicinity, his message was often heard. Most frequently his manner was deliberate and slow; but sometimes his piercing eye would kindle, and his deep voice would ring with utterances as intense and dramatic as we have ever heard from any speaker. In the neighborhood of Williams College there was a locality known as the White Oaks, inhabited by one of those degraded communities which are occasionally found in New England. Into this den of crime and shame Professor Hopkins entered long ago, laboring with singular wisdom and with marvelous success, for the Christianization of its heathen population. On his own charges he began the erection of a chapel in the White Oaks; and, though he had some assistance in the enterprise, the greater part of the funds came out of his own pocket. Here he gathered a congregation and a Sunday-school, and at length organized a church, undenominational in its character. "The Church of Christ in the White Oaks" he used to call it. Never till the secrets of all hearts shall be revealed will all the fidelity and self-devotion of this good man be known. He was the best specimen we have ever seen of a New England Puritan—or, to borrow Mr. Beecher's saying, of what we believe the New England Puritan would have been if he had lived in our day. Somber and stern in his exterior, it was easy to think that he was harsh and exacting in his spirit; but all who knew him found that underneath this grim appearance there was a cheerful and even a merry heart, a quick and tender sympathy, and a faith as broad and catholic as it was strong and positive. Berkshire County has never lost a better man, and has no better man to lose.

THE *Central Baptist* undertakes to give the "sole foundation or distinctive principle" of the Baptist denomination. "It is," says the *Baptist*, "that a converted membership alone constitutes a New Testament church." Most of our Presbyterian, and Congregationalist, and Methodist readers will be astonished to learn that they differ at all in this respect, from their Baptist brethren. The *Baptist* will answer, however, that the *quasi* membership of unconverted persons, who were baptized in their infancy, vitiates the churches of these other denominations. This difference is wholly one of theory. Individuals in the denominations mentioned may have some speculative notions regarding the church-membership of children; but their churches, as organizations, are practically quite as free from the influence of such notions as the stoutest Baptist could desire. There is not one child in a hundred of those who have been baptized in the non-episcopal Pædo-Baptist churches who ever dreams that his relation to the church is different from that of the children who have not been baptized. We do not say that this is right—indeed, we have grave doubts about it—but it is the fact, as everybody knows. Moreover, we suppose that but a small portion of the members of these churches would be willing to admit even a theoretical difference between themselves and the Baptists. The great majority of them do not believe that the baptized children are members of the church. They regard the baptism of the infant as merely an act of parental consecration, with which the church has nothing to do, except as it furnishes the minister who performs the rite. Surely, the Presbyterians and Congregation

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etc. One of the most important and difficult questions before the Assembly was that of representation. It is now composed of delegates from the presbyteries. It has been proposed to change the basis to that of synods. The object is to reduce the size of the body. It now numbers, of ministers and elders, something over five hundred. After hearing the report of the committee appointed last year, and discussing the subject at length, the committee was continued and the whole subject laid over to the next Assembly. The same disposition was made of the report of the committee on the union with the United Presbyterian Church. This matter has been before the highest judicatories of both these churches for several years, and bids fair to be deferred for some years to come. Adherence to psalm singing and close communion on the part of the United Presbyterians is the barrier. Dismission of the ministry is another subject which has been before the Assembly for several years, having claimed attention in both branches before the late reunion. The desire of many is so to change the rules of the Church as to permit unacceptable ministers to retire from the ministry altogether, and be no longer regarded as clergymen. We know of no reason why a minister should not be permitted to change his calling, if he finds he has mistaken it, as readily as a man in any other business or profession in life. The same view may safely be taken of the rotary eldership, a topic which has been considered and on which the body is greatly divided. The Assembly seems to have been very harmonious in its proceedings, showing that we are moving on in an era of fraternal feeling. It has fixed upon Baltimore as its next place of meeting.

....The "Holly Tree Inn" is a Boston notion which is well worth importing. It is a public house without strong drink, furnished with the daily papers, in which tea and coffee and other refreshments are sold at moderate prices. Checkers, chess, and dominoes are provided, cards are forbidden, and gambling and indecent conversation are against the rules. In the winter an open fire is kept blazing upon the hearth, and everything is done to make the room inviting to the worthy people. In England, where similar institutions have long been in operation, concerts and lectures are sometimes given in the large rooms; every Sunday afternoon a Bible-class is held, and on some week-day evening a religious meeting. The Wilson Industrial School and Mission, at 125 St. Mark's Place, in this city, is making an effort to open similar rooms; and any one wishing to help the enterprise may send contributions to Jonathan Sturges, Esq., 125 Front street. The managers need no vouching for. They are among the best people in the city.

....The election and ordination of the bishops has absorbed the interest of the Methodist Conference for the last week. The election occupied Tuesday and Wednesday, and the simple and impressive ceremony of ordination took place on Friday. Various matters of interest to Methodists have been before the Conference, among them the revision of the discipline with respect to class-meetings. Several propositions were submitting looking toward a better observance of this distinctive Methodist service; but none of them were acceptable to the majority of the Conference, and the attempt to rehabilitate the class-meeting was at length abandoned. Three corresponding secretaries of the Mission Board have been elected—the Rev. Drs. R. L. Dashiell, T. M. Eddy, and J. M. Reed. The Rev. A. J. Kynett, D.D., has been re-elected secretary of the Church Extension Society, and the Rev. R. S. Rust of the Freedmen's Aid Society. The Book Concern muddle has been stirred up by one or two violent pamphlets; but the special committee has not yet reported.

....The Kansas Congregationalists had great rejoicing at their recent state association over the growth of their churches during the recent revivals. Out of an aggregate of 3,400 members in the churches of that denomination fully 900 have united during the present year—more than one-fourth of the whole membership. Three new churches have grown entirely out of revivals. The meetings of the Association were held in the church of the Rev. J. C. Plumb, at Fort Scott, a battened structure, which was built in one day, after the fire which recently destroyed their fine new edifice. The sort of stuff of which these Western people are made is well illustrated in the following sentences from the report of Mr. Plumb: "The church was burned Tuesday night, they rested Friday, and built their new church Saturday, and worshiped in it Sunday."

....The Congregationalists of Michigan are ashamed of themselves, with good reason. Twelve thousand churchmembers contribute only about $2,600 a year for home missions, though about $16,000 is annually expended in that state by the Home Missionary Society. Accordingly the State Association voted at its late meeting to raise at least $8,000 for this object during the present year, and appointed the scribes of the several conferences a committee to divide this sum among their constituencies as equitably as they can; at the same time recommending that each conference apportion its share among its several churches. It was felt that new machinery for the work was needed much less than a little conscience and consecration in the use of the old machinery on the part of the churches.

....The Episcopal laity of Ohio, at their recent Diocesan Convention, started a league for providing for the families of deceased clergymen. The plan is simply this:

"Every subscriber pays $2 on becoming a member, constituting a reserve fund for incidental expenses. Then he pledges himself to pay $2 on the death of any clergyman resident in the Diocese of Ohio. On the basis of 9,000 communicants it is thought there should be, at least, 3,000 subscribers to such a league, thus securing $6,000 to the family of a deceased clergyman, at a cost to each subscriber of not more than $2 a year, as the deaths do not average more than one a year."

The plan is a very good one; but, as the *Standard of the Cross* says, "it will not start itself," and it may be added that it will not run alone after it is started. Somebody must give time and labor to it.

....The Easter collections for the Roman Catholic orphan asylums, taken in the Catholic churches of this city, amounted to $22,701.

Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 25th, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

THERE seems to be no reasonable doubt that Congress will adjourn in a few days, and that before it does so the important business before it will be satisfactorily attended to. All the regular appropriation bills will be passed, and a Tax and Tariff bill will be agreed to which will reduce the burdens of taxation not less than fifty millions. There is a division of sentiment in regard to the bill providing for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* till December; and, therefore, it may not pass the House. The Civil Rights bill too was so changed in the Senate that its father, Mr. Sumner, does not now recognize his offspring. Some of our friends do not feel satisfied with the condition in which these subjects are left, and something may yet be done in the House with the bills relating to them. But, if the session closes without further legislation so far as they are concerned, the country will hardly reproach Congress. As a rule, it is safer to have too little than too much legislation, and it should be remembered in regard to questions growing out of slavery, and the prejudices born of it, that the nation moves steadily onward, and that we have no right to expect perfect legislation on that subject yet. Full probation to the colored people in regard to schools, colleges, churches, and juries will come soon, if it is not afforded now.

The Republican members of the present House can return to the people with confident expectation of commendation and approval of their conduct. It is the ablest and most honest House we have had in many years. There has been very little special legislation, very little bad legislation. Literally nothing has been done in the way of voting land-grants for railroad corporations, and but one or two subsidy schemes have succeeded. It is the most economical House we have seen in years. It is also less partisan than any previous House in twenty years. Scarcely a measure which was purely partisan has passed, with the exception of the Ku-Klux bill of last year. In the matter of election contests one can truthfully say that not a single case has been decided on partisan grounds. For a quarter of a century such cases have been so generally decided more or less with regard to the politics of the parties that it has been a common thing for men to say that the side belonging to the party in power, if possessing any show whatever of right, was sure of success. In a Democratic House the Republican claimant had no chance of success; in a Republican House the Democratic claimant had very little prospect of it. This has been entirely reversed, and it is mainly due to four men on the Committee of Elections—Messrs. McCrary, of Iowa, Hoar, of Massachusetts, Hazleton, of Wisconsin, and Perry, of Ohio. They are all Republicans, able lawyers, and men of high character. They resolved when they accepted places on the most disagreeable committee in the House to discharge their duties without regard to party considerations. The very first case taken up was one closely contested, where the Republican candidate was only beaten by 14 votes. In any Congress in 12 years before this he would have won his case; but this committee reported in favor of the Democratic sitting member; and, though the claims of the contestant could easily have been defended by his friends, they knew that the report of such a committee could not be beaten in the House, and they made no contest. Nearly every case reported by the Committee has been instantly settled in the House without debate, and only in two or three cases have the yeas and nays been demanded. In many other respects the present House is the best we have had in many years. Will the people be wise enough to return those members who have been faithful? In some districts there is an almost insane desire for "rotation in office." It is the direst foe to good legislation. Everybody who has watched members in the House knows that it takes a man, however brilliant his talents, three or four sessions to have any influence there. Why is it that such men as Davis, Garfield, Bingham, Cox, Brooks, and others always get the ear of the House? It is not entirely owing to their abilities. They have been so long in Congress that they have built up solid reputations and their influence is justly great. What folly it would be for Mr. Dawes's constituents to send a new man here in his place. The new man would not be known in Congress in half a dozen years, while their present representative is the leader of the House. Such men as Banks, Garfield, Bingham, Hoar, Cox, Brooks, Butler, Farnsworth, McCreery, Hazleton, and dozens of others should be returned. Every faithful member should be renominated. I am sorry to hear that Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, declines a renomination; for he is one of the ablest men in the House, and is the staunch friend of education, labor, and the colored people. D. W. B.

Publisher's Department.

TIN-LINED LEAD PIPE is a Block Tin Pipe, heavily coated with solid lead. It is the best and cheapest Water Pipe, when strength and durability are considered. By its use iron-rust, lead and zinc poison are all avoided, and general health promoted. Price 15 cts. a pound for all sizes. Circulars and sample of pipe sent by mail, free. Address the COLWELLS, SHAW & WILLARD M'f'r Co., No. 213 Center street, New York. Also manufacturers of Block-Tin Pipe, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Solder, etc. Orders filled at sight.

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IMPORTERS and others engaged in direct trade between Europe and the United States and American travelers in Europe have long felt the want of a medium of "express" communication between the several countries of Europe and the United States, for the prompt dispatch of packages and merchandise with the convenience and facility of delivery which characterizes an admirable American Express system as it exists all over the United States.

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WILLIAM ORTON; PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, SIR FRANCIS CROSSLEY, QUEEN LOUISA of PRUSSIA, with a dozen other portraits, etc., in June No. PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. Newsmen have it or will procure it. Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, by Gov. BROWN, of Mo., is full of useful suggestion. "What is the Tariff Question?" by Horace Greeley, will attract attention. "Steal or Starve," by Rosine Knight, is pathetic. Monticello, Home of Thomas Jefferson, by Mrs. Halloway, is interesting. Artists will enjoy the Stereoscope, or the marvels of Binocular Vision; also Anatomy and Philosophy of expression, illustrated. The Chinese in the Philippines, by Captain Beckwith, illustrated. Walking—Its Effects on Health. Preachers and Preaching, by H. W. Beecher. His Views on the Study of Human Nature. The Bible not Enough. Divine and Human. Total Depravity. Materialism, etc. "What can I do Best?" The Shakers—Have they made a Mistake? Sketch of Ann Lee. Office Seeking. Carbon and its Different Forms. Diamonds, Graphite, Coal. What do we Understand by ADAM? Life Insurance. Can we Mould our Features? Spiritualism Answered by Science. Light and Colors. Electricity and Life, with much other instructive matter. Only 30 cents. $3 a year. End of Volume 54. A new volume begins with next number. S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NEW HAVEN FOLDING CHAIR CO.

THE attention of our readers is called to the business carried on by the New Haven Folding Chair Co., at New Haven, Conn., because the development of any new branch of industry, especially when it is one that contributes to the comfort of man, is always an object of interest to us. At the beginning of the present decade private skill had occasionally been taxed to contrive some improvement in a cross-legged stool for the purposes of camp and ship use; but no systematic manufacture of Portable Chairs had been inaugurated. The managers of the New Haven Folding-chair Company, believing that there was room for such an enterprise, undertook and have succeeded in establishing as a distinct branch of business the making of Portable or Folding Chairs, especially designed for camp, public hall, ship, and other uses; an t to-day these manufactures find their way to every part of the globe. The tent-life of the missionary in India, as well as the camp-life of the soldier, have found an useful auxiliary in these chairs. More recently the enterprise of this company has been shown in making a child's carriage, having the body of it so constructed that by the simplest mechanical arrangement the child occupying it can always be in sight of the attendant, and exposure to the wind and weather avoided. We understand that the exclusive right to make both chairs and carriages belongs to the company.

CARPETINGS.

FOR elegant Carpetings, in entirely new designs, of all the popular makes and grades, at reasonable prices, go to Foster Brothers, 257 Fulton street, Brooklyn. If you live in the country, and cannot come to the city to select in person, send your order, with full description as to colors, price, etc., and it will have prompt attention. We know the firm to be reliable and worthy of all confidence.

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PROBABLY one of the *very best* lawn mowers in the country is Hill's "Archimedean." The manufacturer calls it the "champion of the world." It works easily on slopes and undulating grounds, and it will, in our judgment, give entire satisfaction to those who want the very best work. See advertisement.

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are generally insidious in their approach, consequently app arently trifling symptoms are deemed of little importance. A disordered state and constant annoyance arouses the sufferer from his lethargy. At last the realization of a terrible malady, with all its fearful train of life structure, dawns upon him. Diabetes or Bright's Disease may be the result.

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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
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The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
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HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES. SO QUICK, SO RAPID, SO PERFECT. CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT
Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
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Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system *the vigor of life*, for it repairs the waste in the body with new and sound material. *Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular diseases, Ulcers, Old Sores, Skin Diseases, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humors, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wasting of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonderful Medicine. Change, then, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.*
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waste and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT does—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in purifying the blood, it begins at once to secrete new and healthy material to supply the place of the old, decayed matter, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
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MERRY MAY.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

MERRY MAY, merry May,
Leaves and beams and birds obey you.
Grambling winter yields at last,
Though he strove and strove to slay you.
In the woodland, in the wold,
Where the full brook foams and frets,
Tremble from the mellowed mold
Your delicious violets.

Merry May, merry May,
You have moods like many another—
Now in lovely light you laugh,
Now with storm your laughter smother;
But for all such chilly frowns,
All such angry, gloomy hours,
You repent, and give the world
Some peace-offering of flowers.

Merry May, merry May,
Hard the heart that fails to love you,
With these faint green lands below
And these faint blue skies above you.
Here a glowing crocus ridge,
Tulips there, in largess given,
And yonder rainbow, like a bridge,
To lure the angels down from Heaven.

Merry May, merry May,
After snows and savage bleakness,
Dear the tidings that you bring
Of long summer's balmy meekness.
Dear the tidings, as of yore
Were the faithful dove's that day
When, through lullings storm, she bore
In her beak the olive spray.

MAZZINI.

ABOUT the year 1843 Mazzini formed an intimate relation with the brothers Bandiera, who wrote to him that the time of preparation was over, that delay would be fatal, that they were ready for any event, and would even act without him; but begged for aid in men and money. Could Mazzini refuse? In the fusillades of Corenza these heroic brothers and their companions in misfortune fell, so many martyrs the more to the liberty and unity of their country.

The storm of imprecations which the news of this slaughter brought down upon Mazzini in his retreat in London forced him to defend himself, and the "Account of the Brothers Bandiera," wrung out from his own anxiety and suffering, drew the warmest tears, the most vehement accents of wrath against the tyrants of our country from all the Italian youth who had intelligence to understand the situation, or hearts to feel the pulsation of lofty emotion.

Then came the accession of Pius IX to the Pontificate. His first action seemed to indicate in him both liberal tendencies and patriotic feeling, and this new hope soon filled all the Italians with enthusiasm for the Pope.

As once before, in 1833, Mazzini had written his famous letter to Carlo Alberto, so in 1847, at the approach of the Italian Insurrection, he sent to Pius IX an eloquent address, in which, among other things, he says:

"Unify Italy and your country. In order to do this, you will not have to labor, but only to give your benediction to those who will labor for you and in your name. Draw around you those who best represent the national party. Do not go begging for alliances with princes. Go on to assure to yourself the alliance with your own people. Leave us freedom of the press, free circulation of ideas on this, for us, vital matter—national unity."

A few months later Palermo rose in insurrection, and in a short time all Sicily shook off the Bourbon yoke. Next Milan carried out its memorable revolution, which soon extended to all Lombardo-Venetia; and from all parts of Italy her sons flocked in legions to the sacred contest of independence. The sovereigns themselves, overpowered by the movement, were forced to fall in with it, that they might later, at their own good time, first turn it aside, and then openly oppose it.

Mazzini hurried to Milan, where he founded the *Italia del Popolo*, in which he gave the government and the Piedmontese the soundest advice as to the method of conducting the war; advice which, had it been followed, might have spared Italy the shame and loss of defeat.

With the victory of the Austrians, once more in favor with the Court of Rome and the Grand Duke of Tuscany, died the last illusions of the Tuscan and Roman population as to the loyalty and national feeling of their princes. In Tuscany the Constituent Assembly was declared, and Rome, freed from the presence of Pius IX, proclaimed itself a republic. At this time Mazzini arrived at Leghorn, where he was greeted with transports of joy; and, going from thence to Florence, excited a like enthusiasm. Soon after leaving Tuscany, where Guerazzi was attempting to play the dictator, he betook himself to Rome. The Assembly, by its decree of February 12th, had elected him a Roman citizen; the people by a vote of 9,000 had chosen him as deputy for Rome in the same Assembly.

A few months after, on his election as member of the Governmental Triumvirate, he became the soul and guiding spirit of the Roman Republic in its struggle with the faithless Republic of France, as also against the foreigners whom the paternal spirit of Pius IX had invited to subdue his beloved subjects. The actions of this period of Mazzini's life are recorded in history, and were the most glorious of his most laborious and unquiet existence.

On the fall of the Roman Republic Mazzini betook himself for a time to Switzerland, where he attended to the publication in the *Italia del Popolo* of the defense of his party against the calumnies of their adversaries, and addressed new counsels to the Italian nation.

Thence repairing to London, he founded afresh the National Italian Committee, in which he was associated with Saffi, Sertori, Montecchi, Agostini, and others. At the same time he formed another committee of more extended scope, called the European Revolutionary Committee, in which he represented Italy; Ledru Rollin, France; Daratz, Poland; Ruge, Germany; and Kossuth, Hungary. The aim of this committee was the universal republic, general brotherhood, and the mutual solidarity of nations.

Thinking his conspiracies ripe for execution, he arranged, at the opening of the year 1853, the plan of insurrection which had so unfortunate an upshot in Milan, on the 6th of February of that year; especially through the defection of some of his pupils, who deserted him and turned agents of the monarchy. Misled, perhaps, by the promises and false reports of fanatic followers, he organized new enterprises and expeditions, all destined to have the same fatal ending. These incessant efforts, however, had the effect of keeping alive in the hearts of the people the love of country and the hatred of foreign or domestic tyranny, and supplied the Cavour ministry with a strong argument for bringing forward the Italian cause in the Congress of Paris, and still later for inducing Napoleon to close an alliance with Piedmont in the intent of driving the Austrians from our soil.

The plan and method of this enterprise neither had nor could have Mazzini's adhesion; and, when the sudden Peace of Villafranca, foretold and announced by him some months before, left the Italians alone to face their foes, he, with Rosalino Pilo and Crispi was instrumental in rousing the South of Italy to hasten on the work of national unity.

After having evidently set on foot the revolution of the South, and hence its liberation, through the means of Garibaldi, Mazzini, at Naples, urged the dictator to lead his band of red-shirted heroes first against Rome and then against Venice, in the name of the revolution. The General was inclined to adopt this striking suggestion; but the intrigues of Cavour and the moderate party brought about the annexation of Sicily and Naples, in 1860, to the crown of Savoy, thus breaking up the association of the volunteers and almost annihilating that phase of popular enthusiasm. From 1860 onward Mazzini, with wonderful perseverance, continued his propaganda from London, from Lugano, and by stealth in different cities of the kingdom. He laid bare the errors of the monarchical party, showed the people how false and fatal was its trust in the government, denounced the disastrous convention of September before it was brought forward in Parliament, proposed in 1866 a plan of campaign against Austria which was worthy of Moltke, organized many workingmen's societies in the republican sense, spread democratic ideas even into the ranks of the army, and often terrified the royal authorities with his enticing proclamations. The dynasty of Savoy, which had shot so many Mazzinists, from 1831 to 1849, resorted to the sequestration of newspapers, to incessant prosecutions and arbitrary arrests; it threw into prison the venerable Mazzini, without daring to try him; it condemned some inferior officers to death because they declared themselves his partisans; and that brave young fellow, Borsanti, was shot in the land of Beccaria, by order of the *Re Galantuomo*. In 1871 he founded the weekly journal *Roma del Popolo*, which soon gained great authority for its tremendous articles of republican and social propaganda, written by Mazzini.

Down to the last moment he labored unwearedly for the realization of his aims, and we have political letters of the Great Agitator written but a few days before his death. Never for one moment did he give up the struggle, and when he fell he fell struck down by the hand of remorseless fate. All honor to the martyr of Italian liberty and independence!

Worn down by the political labor to which he had devoted all his thoughts and all his care; weakened by the moral suffering of his long apostleship, no less than by physical pain; with broken strength, but indomitable spirit, Mazzini had betaken himself to Pisa, to regain a little vigor for new struggles against the monarchy. Here he was hospitably welcomed by the Nathan family, of English extraction, and known for years past for their enthusiastic devotion to the distinguished Italian. The first symptoms of the disease which ultimately proved fatal were felt as early as the 5th of February last, in the form of severe pains in the throat. In a few days he seemed recovered, and, amid the peace and affectionate sympathy which he enjoyed in the family of the Rosellis, hoped soon to recover some share of his lost strength. As late as the 6th of March he wrote a few letters, and the last one traced by his failing hand was directed to a friend in Milan. On the evening of the 6th he was again seized with the choking pains which had set in in February, symptoms explained by the attendant physicians as resulting from a complication of the disease of the heart, from which he had long suffered, with congestion of the lungs.

On Sunday, March 10th, 1872, at 1:32 P. M., the purest spirit of our century passed to its rest from the arms of the Nathan Roselli family and a few other intimate friends who had hastened to his bedside. He suffered little, and his last word was a name which for him had especial sacredness. Professor Gerini was telegraphed from Milan to embalm the body, which lay in state in the Roselli residence. The concourse was immense of those who pressed to see once more the features of their illustrious dead, who had suffered so much for their freedom.

Literary Department.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS.

WE wish to say something to the prolific writers for Sunday-schools; and, in the first place, to ask them what is their chief object in writing. Do they, first and foremost, wish to promote moral and religious growth among children? Do they hope to nourish and draw out their finer and nobler feelings? Do they desire to implant a definite purpose, conscience, rectitude, honor? Do they know the needs and affections they are trying to stimulate and supply? Have they conscientiously studied child nature or child sympathies; and do they faithfully try to lead and instruct that nature, and guide and develop those sympathies? We do not seem to find such thought and hope and intent kept seriously in view by these numerous caterers to the large demand of the religious public. On the contrary, there seems to be a feeling that anything is good enough for children, and that their healthful digestion will turn unwholesome aliment to purposes of nutrition, without taking into account the wear and tear to the delicate organs involved in the process.

We must protest against the quality and the quantity of the intellectual diet offered them. They will have and do have spiritual indigestion, both from overfeeding and poor nourishment. Our best publishers say that the readers now coming up between the ages of sixteen and twenty-five will read nothing but the lightest of light literature. Thought of any sort is considered laborious, and substantial books of merit and force are quite wasted upon them. This debilitated state of the healthful normal appetite of young people, who, at that age, should be eager, curious, and persistent in investigation, who should hunger and thirst after knowledge and seek for it as for hid treasure, we think is partly owing to their Sunday-school pabulum. Their original store of thought and sensibility is either over-exercised by the quantity or too feebly exercised by the quality of their early reading, largely furnished from the Sunday-school libraries; and they come into the heritage of the great literature of the world either feeble or *blasé*. Their intellect is undeveloped and their feelings are worn out; and they cannot appreciate the strong meat that is set before them.

Sugar-plums are bad, but chalk and slate-pencils are worse preparation for the strength and endurance of a Tyndall or a Whymper. We cannot expect such men often to appear under any training; but children should have a fair chance, and *Sunday-school Declamations* (H. A. Young & Co.), by Prof. T. H. Gilmore, belongs to the unwholesome order of food. The selections of verse are good and some of them beautiful. That lovely anonymous poem, "Measuring the Baby," is rescued from newspaper oblivion; which, in spite of deficient versification and anachronisms and blunders (such as "a royal tiger lily, with spots of purple and gold." Where is the purple in the tiger lily? And these tiger lilies, the flowers of late August, are made to blossom with "June roses")—in spite of these blunders, is an exquisite poem, one of the best. But the prose declamations are bad in every point of view. Children get enough of slang everywhere, and it certainly should be kept out of Sunday-schools. In these formal addresses of welcome to clergymen, to superintendents, or those of farewell or asking for funds, the language is as wordy as the subjects can possibly allow; and the modesty and reverence of any child must receive a severe shock when he is set to lecture his minister and parents on their duty of coming to Sunday-school. For a child or young man to stand up and address his elder and superior in this style—"We know a live man when we see him"—is simply impertinent and all politeness is founded in respect. Plato says that modesty and reverence are the gifts of the gods, and must be asked and prayed for. They are not natural to the human soul, and must be assiduously sought, and need for development a fine quality of heart and brain. Why, then, seek to destroy them by such models of composition, which are slangy and sensational enough for Pike's Peak? It is not necessary to be rude when aiming at simplicity, nor inelegant when trying to be plain.

A book like Miss Yonge's *Dove in the Eagle's Nest* seems to us an admirable Sunday-school book of one sort. The life of the middle ages—the feudal system, the tastes, the thoughts, the architecture, the history of that past time—glow in its pages. The pictures that the narrative paints on every page are vivid and true; and all the while human nature, with its desires, its hopes, its griefs, its necessities, are shown to be unchanged in the flight of years. Life passed then through the same struggles, temptations, and trials that tax our lives now; and the ebb and flow of the human tides was as certain and constant. God was present then, as now, and as near to the great throbbing heart of humanity. We think such books instructive, wholesome, and stimulating; and we know a family of seven children who read this *Dove in the Eagle's Nest* through every three months, with unabated interest. They have read the covers off, and the title-pages and fly-leaves, and some improvised paper covers; but their delight in it remains vital.

The "Schönberg-Cotta Series" (R. Carter & Bros.) moves in this direction of true nourishment. The author writes too much, and gives a diluted drink; but it is not unflavored nor unwholesome. Often she succeeds in her attempt to people her stories with brave, heroic forms, or pious, unpretending souls, who shall long live in the vivid imaginations of childhood; and she often places her creations in scenery appropriate to the historical dramas of which they are a part. This series is an attractive one, and some of the stories will enlarge the knowledge of all who read them—as, for example, "The False Christ"; for we believe few average readers realize that Christ's prophecy of his imitators was literally fulfilled in this episode of Jewish history.

At Lion's Mouth, of the Chellis series, (National Temperance Society), is a very good temperance story. The plot is natural and the incidents those of daily life, and there is steady and continuous progress in the action.

The Children's Tabernacle (R. Carter & Bros.) is a story of some children who made a model of the Hebrew Tabernacle; and, by entering into their labor and study, other children can be made to understand this wonderful tent sanctuary, with its symbolic construction. The history of God's people, their mysterious sojourn for forty years in the wilderness, the Jewish character, and the nature and prophecy of the whole Jewish dispensation, are invoked in this "children's tabernacle," and it must make a good Sunday-school book. This attempt to familiarize Old Testament types is praiseworthy, and we think successful; as it is neither made too childish nor raised too far above the hight of youthful minds.

Keeping Open House (M. H. Mallory & Co.) is a pretty book, fresh and natural in design, and is written by an author who is well known in the children's department of the New York *Observer*. Miss McLair is a daughter of a former pastor of a church in Washington, D. C.; and, besides her skill in stories, has real merit as a modeler in clay. Her figure groups have taken competitive prizes several times, and she has from her youth and application, as well as talent, a long future before her. *Keeping Open House* is the combined diaries of four girls, who study their thoughts and impulses, and find out whether envy, inhospitality, and bad feelings are generally their guests, or if generosity, charity, and such graces are the angels whom they entertain unawares.

We Got Agate of Singing (R. Carter & Brothers) is a reprint of a short English story, which is unexceptionable, though commonplace. There seems to be, on the whole, more trash among English second and third-rate writers than in the writings of our own authors.

We have only space to allude to *Claude Spencer and Waddles* (Whittaker & Co., Bible House); *Pleasant Pictures* (Am. Tract Soc.); *The Little Girl in Black* (Nat. Temp. Soc.); *The Day Star* (Carters); *Sydney Martin* (Nat. Temp. Soc.); *Following Polly* (Henry Hoyt); *Little Pierre* (Cath. Publication Society); and the *Young Ladies' Biographical Library* (R. Carter & Bros.).

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

THE *Atlantic* begins with the sixth part of "Septimius Felton," in which Aunt Keziah dies, notwithstanding her efficacious mixture, while the plot is so changed that Rose becomes the half-sister of Septimius. Hawthorne's romances, incomparable as they are, seem to suffer great detriment when published as serials. The "Diversions of the Echo Club" contains imitations of Lowell, Boker, Mrs. Browning, and Bayard Taylor himself; the last-named gentleman not feeling, apparently, the egotistical delicacy of sentiment shown by Mr. Howells in the number for May. Dr. Holmes is as charming and witty as ever, and gives some genial advice to the critics, whom he counsels to deal tenderly with the great rabble of juvenile literary aspirants. There is more of his blank verse, too; in which he does not seem remarkably successful. In the "Comedy of Terrors" the scene is in Paris, and Du Peloron, turning up again, meets with a discouragingly cool reception. The second number of "Who Won the Pretty Widow?" is better than the first; but we feel no regret in saying that the story is concluded. Mr. W. M. Baker, who seems to have a fondness for iridescent titles, contributes a collection of stories entitled "Red Reminiscences of the Southwest." Mr. Parton gets Jefferson into Congress; and Mr. Wilson Flagg writes on "Simples and Simplers" in a way that would have pleased Aunt Keziah, had she not expired in an earlier part of the number. Mrs. Celia Thaxter has some good verses, "Footprints in the Sand"; but the rest of the poetry is, to put it mildly, unimportant, while the editorial departments are not as readable as usual.

The most remarkable articles in the *Galaxy* are Justin McCarthy's, on Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Auberon Herbert, and the anonymous sketch, "Brahmins and Swells." Mr. McCarthy writes in his well-known and agreeable but slightly superficial manner; and is, as usual, particularly fortunate in his subject. The author of "Brahmins and Swells" succeeds in making a readable and brilliant essay, and well describes the friendships and antagonisms of those familiar people, the penniless scribbler and the brainless man of wealth. But it is undeniable that money and wit are occasional adornments of the same person, while it is equally true that there are in existence men bankrupt in pocket and brains alike. Mr. Elward M. Lee writes a rather flowery account of the women suffragists in Wyoming; an unknown writer urges a more extended study of modern languages in our colleges; and Mr. Albert Rhodes, whose recent and admirable article on the French will be remembered, discusses "The English at Home" in a manner not as good as that in which he treated of the Gallicans. It appears, too, from a rather extraordinary statement in Mr Rhodes's article, that English young gentlemen are accustomed to appear at dinner "arrayed in black swallow-tails and white cravats, *décolleté* silk and satin, the bared arms and bosoms glistening with ornaments."

In *Old and New* Mr. Hale temperately discusses the Alabama question, agreeably and clearly restating what has become a very backneyed and uninteresting subject. Rev. George L. Chaney contributes the best article in the number—that on the "Brahmo Somaj," about which most of us know very little indeed. At the close of his entertaining account of this curious society, Mr. Chaney administers a sound rap to Mr. Abbot and the Toledo Free Religionists, saying: "You enter the Brahmo Somaj by signing this brief creed: 'I do hereby own my faith in theism; and become a member of the Brahmo Somaj of India.' You enter the Free Religious Association by the payment of one dollar." Mr. T. G. Appleton's poem, "Out of the Shadow," is a very good one, and Mr. Chadwick's sonnets are graceful and pleasing. "Six of One by Half a Dozen of the Other" is completed, and its success has certainly not been sufficiently encouraging to warrant a repetition of the experiment of Erckmann-Chatrianizing a novel on a large scale. The "Vicar's Daughter" is continued, as well as the account of the Holy Land. The "Examiner" and the "Record of Progress" are not amusing this month; but the department of "Horticulture" is, since it contains, among other things, this exquisite specimen of English: "'What do you propose to do with the flowers?' 'Do? Why, to look pretty, and cut, and give away! Doubtless!'"

Scribner's contains Whitelaw Reid's excellent lecture, "Schools of Journalism," delivered in the University last winter; and it is the most noteworthy article in the number, being sensible, sprightly, and original. It is, moreover, based upon a very useful personal experience. Mr. W. C. Wilkinson continues his criticisms of Lowell, whose writings he has evidently studied with a compound microscope. But, while Mr. Wilkinson is an acute as well as an accurate critic, it seems to us that he is disposed to cut from Mr. Lowell's essays all those spontaneous witticisms and homely illustrations which are some of their best and most attractive features. Few books can be found without faults; but Mr. Wilkinson's severity of criticism seems to detect blemishes where none really exist. Mr. James Richardson's "Traveling by Telegraph" is continued, the illustrations being, as before, the best part of the article; H. S. Digby treats of Warwick; Mr. Warner's "Back-Log Studies" are, as usual, entertaining reading; and this number contains, among other things, two or three pretty poems, of which the little extravaganza called "Blue Ribbons" is the best.

Mr. Charles Nordhoff, in *Harper's*, continues his series of articles on California, and succeeds in making an entertaining sketch, occupying, as he does, a position between historian and guide. The illustrations are better than usual, although not as highly finished as the cuts in *Scribner's*. Porte Crayon's "The Mountains" is continued—article, illustrations, and all being in the well-known manner of Mr. Strother; but they do not lose by their familiarity. Tyerman's "Wesley" and Palmer's late book on the "Desert of the Exodus" are both epitomized in this number, which contains, for the rest, an illustrated article on the German gambling-places, Emilio Castelar's "Republican Movement in Europe," the continuation of the serials, and a few minor sketches and poems. In the "Easy Chair" Mr. Curtis wakes very enthusiastic over Nilsson, and comes to the conclusion that New York is in no immediate danger from an overplus of piety, which few of us will care to deny; and that the historic edifices in this city are rapidly passing away, which is equally true. The scientific department is fuller than usual, and the book reviews are characterized by the profundity and the stern critical impartiality toward Messrs. Harpers' publications for which they have become so celebrated.

In *Lippincott's* Mr. Whymper brings to a close his series of "Scrambles Among the Alps," and embraces the opportunity to indulge in a little sermonizing. Mr. Reginald Wynforo, a pseudonymous writer, gives an entertaining account of the various London clubs; Mr. J. R. Thompson contributes a pretty translation from Gustave Nadand; and Mr. F. W. Holland writes an article on Constantinople, which is accompanied by the most execrable illustrations we have recently seen in an American magazine. Mr. W. W. Harney's poem, "Always: a Florida Lyric," we at first supposed to be a parody, and then a humorous attempt; but candor compels us to say that a careful study has convinced us that it was intended for a specimen of the "blighted-being" style of poetry. Why it was called a Florida lyric, rather than an Oregon ode, we have been unable to divine.

The most conspicuous essay in the *Catholic World* is the one entitled "The Church and the Press," which bitterly deplores the unimportant influence of the Roman organs in America; but fails to discover the true reason therefor, which lies, it seems to us, in the general lack of education among the adherents of the Latin Church in this country. That American Romanists do not include in their number men and women of the highest culture we are far from asserting. What we do say is, that the intellectual status of the majority of German and Irish immigrants is not such as to enable them to appreciate and enjoy literary journals of the highest class—the *Catholic World*, for instance. For the remainder of the number, the "House of Yorke" is finished, having been an excellent novel in many respects; "Fleurange" and the readable articles on Parisian life are continued; and the consideration of the position of women in the Roman Church is still further carried on. Finally, there is an able review of Bryant's "Iliad," and a slipshod article on "Art and Religion," which is a good example of the imperfect elaboration of a satisfactory idea.

—*Laicus* is the sequence of one of the most ingenuous and kindly frauds to which our recent literature has given origin. When those "Laicus" letters began in *The Christian Union*, everybody supposed that some sharp layman had got loose in the newspapers, and meant to take the privilege, which the newspapers give and the churches deny, of "jawing back." It is likely that some of the readers of that excellent journal are ignorant to this day of the fact that this witty and judicious layman was a parson with his canonicals off—none other, indeed, than the Rev. Lyman Abbott. Every shrewd clergyman guessed, however, at the start, that the writer was only "Laicus" in name. No layman knows so well as the wide-awake pastor what is the average opinion of the pews; and no layman could have begun to hit off the foibles of both clergy and laity so well as it was done by this minister in disguise. Out of that series of articles grew this book, though it is by no means a reprint of the articles. It is a story in which some of the characters in the "Laicus" letters figure; but which is in its substance and its incidents, for the greater part, a new creation. It is, of course, a story of parish life; and it is full of good common sense, pithily applied to practical questions in ministerial experience—to the relations of pastor and people and to the best methods of managing churches and men. The old sacerdotal notions, which still infest our Protestantism, get small quarter from Mr. Abbott, whose ideas about the ministry are so wholesome that he ought either to go back to the pastorate or keep on writing books about it. We counsel every minister who can afford it to put a copy of this book into the hands of each of his deacons, and every church officer to see to it that his minister has one, and every Sunday-school superintendent to secure two or three copies of it for his library. (Dodd & Mead.)

—Our opinion of Mr. Huxley and his scientific views has already been fully expressed, and we will only remark that in his *More Critiasms on Darwin and Administrative Nihilism* (D. Appleton & Co.) he carnes on a three-fold and spirited skirmish with Darwin, Wallace, and Mivart, and discusses the duties of governments toward education and society. Of other recent scientific works Lord Ormathwaite's *Astronomy and Geology Compared* (D. Appleton & Co.) is made up of three brief and unimportant essays, which are pleasantly written. Rev. Edward Fontaine, whose *How the World was Peopled* (D. Appleton & Co.) is written from a distinctively theological standpoint, finds himself obliged to fight with Darwin on the one hand and Agassiz on the other in defending his opinion that the human race sprang from a single pair, and that the creation of man took place, according to the arrangements of James Usher, exactly 4,004 years before the present era. Mr. Fontaine remarks that Voltaire, Buckle, and Huxley are "incapable of shedding any new light to guide men"; but he kindly promises that he "will not aid those who would imprison and suppress them." This will be satisfactory intelligence for Mr. Huxley, however it may be viewed, from their present standpoint, by Voltaire and Buckle. Mr. Spencer F. Baird's *Annual Record of Science and Industry for* 1871 (Harper & Brothers) is a convenient and well-arranged book, the table of contents and the index being unusually full and accurate. Rev. J. G. Wood's *Strange Dwellings* (Lee & Shepard) is an account of the homes of animals, and is written in Mr. Wood's well-known and entertaining style. The mechanical execution and illustrations of the book are of commendable excellence.

—Those who desire better knowledge of Mr. Frederick Denison Maurice and his opinions will do well to obtain his nine sermons on *The Lord's Prayer*, just published by Hurd & Houghton. The volume has never before, so far as we know, been reprinted in America; and it is one of the best of Mr. Maurice's books, manifesting all his wonderful comprehensiveness of view, with less than is usual in his writings of the mystical element. The recent death of Mr. Maurice has called forth kindlier words about him and his work from theologians of all schools than we ever expected to hear; and it will be a gain to our American churches almost beyond computation if the occasion of his death shall awaken a popular interest in his theological works. The theological literature of this country lacks the very element in which his writings abound—namely, a certain largeness of view, which includes and harmonizes the affirmations of the orthodox and the questions of the Liberals. Often it is quite possible to comprehend what both parties are contending for in a broader statement, in which both shall agree. Something like this was the work done by Maurice in England; and it needs to be done here as well as there. All who study this book will, we are sure, learn to honor the manly and generous thinker whose careful love for man was only less profound than his reverence for God and his Word.

—The plot of Mrs. Holmes's last novel, *Edna Browning* (G. W. Carleton & Co.), is, briefly, this: Mr. Robert Leighton is a rich young gentleman, with indifferent health and rather moderate abilities, who supports his mother and his young half-brother at Leighton Hall. The brother, Charlie Churchill, by good-natured but deliberate lying, runs away with Edna Browning, a boarding-school damsel of seventeen, and marries her, having previously, with rare financial tact, borrowed or begged five hundred dollars of Mr. Leighton. The latter gentleman, by the way, had previously fallen in love with Miss Browning, his heart having been touched by a caricature of rum which that maiden had drawn while riding in a railway-car. Mr. Charlie, not being wanted, is promptly killed by an orthodox accident; Edna goes to work for a living; and Mr. Leighton is schemed for by George Burton a nondescript woman of twenty-eight, who "has a past." Leighton proposes; but fate disposes of George, whose child conveniently dies, while her husband reappears, and, after the manner of his kind, demands diamonds, money, etc. George gives them to him, and soon dies, after a good deal of howling and stereotyped visitation. This leaves Mr. Leighton free to marry Edna, which he does, and the curtain falls, the final transformation scene not being managed very successfully.

—That Mrs. Mary E. Pope is a fervent Episcopalian and an ardent sympathizer with the "lost cause" is very evident; but it is not equally apparent that she is a poet. Her *Poems* (J. B. Lippincott & Co.) make up a volume of 150 pages, which we have patiently read in a vain search for the one good poem which is usually found somewhere in the worst books of rhyme. Our gloomy and unsuccessful quest has been enlivened by the humorous poems scattered throughout the book—"Making the Deacon," for instance, which begins:

"With meek, bent brow and earnest mien,
We saw the candidate stand
Within the chancel's prismic sheen,
Waiting the apostolic hand,
Aside to ess him for the Lord"

Of the miseries of "being a candidate' many of our readers can testify; but to be called names in Latin and compelled to stand in "prismic sheen" is a refinement of insult to which no member of that luckless class has ever before been submitted.

—*Paul of Tarsus*, which is said to have been written "By a Graduate," is a reprint of an English book, which professes to be "an inquiry into the times and the Gospel of the apostle of the Gentiles." It is an effort to treat the character and work of Paul in the comprehensive and philosophical manner of "*Ecce Homo*"; but the attempt is only moderately successful. The author has neither the learning nor the intellectual grasp of Professor Seeley; his generalizations are loose and uncertain and his estimate of Paul is feeble. Nevertheless, he has made some slight contributions to our knowledge of the great apostle, and it is pleasant to get once more the quiet tones of the author of "*Ecce Homo*," even if they do not convey any valuable ideas. (Roberts Brothers.)

—Of books which partake more or less of the character of reprints we have Rev. Henry N. Hudson's useful volumes, *Shakespeare: his Life, Art, and Characters* (Ginn Brothers); Dr. George B. Wood's *Historical and Biographical Memoirs* (J. B. Lippincott), most of which have been published in pamphlet form, and which are now adorned with steel engravings of great antiquity; and A. J. Downing's *Fruits and Fruit Trees of America* (John Wiley & Son), revised, corrected, and enlarged, for the second time, by Charles Downing. We may mention here that the last volume of Lippincott's "Crown Edition" of Thackeray includes the Book of Snobs, the English Sketches, and the minor burlesque writings, such as Jeames' Diary and the Adventures of Major Gahagan, a bit of delicious fun, which Thackeray never surpassed.

—We wish to remark here that the last volume of *Lange's Commentary*, of which we have frequently spoken, includes the first and second books of Kings. It will, consequently, be found of the greatest use to those teachers and scholars who are studying the National Series of Sunday-school Questions, in which the book of Kings has just been reached. Of the advantage and even necessity of a good commentary we need not speak; while the merits of Lange and his work have been recognized by scholars of every denomination.

—*Woman Helpers in the Church* is a compilation of sketches, edited by William Welsh, illustrating the kind of work which women can do in the church, and the methods of doing it. Though published at first in *The Spirit of Missions*, and intended chiefly for Episcopal readers, these narratives will have interest and value to all Christian workers. (Lippincott.)

—*Infant Baptism* is dicussed and advocated in an elaborate essay by the Rev. C. W. Miller, M. A., of the M. E. Church, South. (Southwestern Publishing Company.)

—The *Berean Day Book* is a pocket diary, contrived to assist the studies of Sunday-school teachers who use the "Berean" series of lessons.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Lange's Commentary. Edited by Dr. Philip Schaff. Vol. VI.—The Books of the Kings, 1 Kin. to 2 Chron. By Rev. Edmund Kellogg Firewood, D.D., and W. G. Sumner, M. A. 8vo, pp. vi, 360, 315. Scribner, Armstrong & Co. $5 00

Bible Theologies: Lexicon of New Testament Greek. By Hermann Cremer. Translated by W. Urwick. New York: 8vo, pp. x, 637. T. & T. Clark. For sale by Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. 7 00

Sermons from 1826 to 1860. By the late William Cunningham, D.D. 8vo, pp. xxxv, 416. The same. 5 00

The Anti-Pelagian Works of St. Augustine. Translated by Peter Holmes, D.D. 8vo, pp. xxiv, 477. The same. 3 00

The Writings of St. Augustine on the Donatist Controversy. Translated by Rev. J. R. King. 8vo, pp. xiv, 533. The same. 3 00

Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans. By John of the Kings. By C. F. Keil. Translated by Rev. James Martin. 8vo, pp. viii, 525. The same. 3 00

Jamieson, Fausset, and Brown's Commentary. Vol. II. Joshua to Esther. By Rev. Robert Jamieson, D.D. 8vo, pp. xxvii, 660. J. B. Lippincott Co. 3 00

Philadelphia and Its Business. Illustrated. 8vo, pages, pp. 72. The same. 50

The Names we Bear. By H. A. Long. Cr. 8vo, pp. 316. Gilmore, Steeper & Co. 1 00

Shooting, Boating, and Fishing. By T. Robinson Warren. 16mo, pp. 168. Charles Scribner & Co. 75

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A Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges. By Joseph H. Allen and James B. Greenough. 16mo, pp. xv, 362. Ginn Bros. 60

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The Independent.

HAREBELLS.

BY BELLE W. COOKE.

I climbed the swelling, ferny hills,
Beside the Western Sea,
When, from a wild flower at my feet,
Sweet music came to me.
From out the ferns and matted vines
A tiny chime of bells
Rang out a song of other years,
In cadences and swells.

On slender stems the flowers hung,
The frail blue-bells I loved
When o'er New England's rocky slopes
A merry child I roved.
And here, upon this distant shore,
The fairy flower is seen—
A continent of hills and plains
And stretch of years between.

And tender memories of the past
To sweetest music rung;
While in the freshening sea-salt breeze
The slender blue-bells swung.
Thus oft to life on hills of age
Fair classes of youth are given;
And flowers spring up beneath our feet
That wear the hues of Heaven.

Farm and Garden.

FLOWER GARDENING FOR THE LADIES.

HARDY, HERBACEOUS FLOWERING PLANTS.

BY DAISY EYEBRIGHT.

The prevailing fashion of employing what are called "bedding-out plants" for garden ornamentation is one which comparatively few amateur gardeners can indulge in, on account of the expense involved; and, not being hardy, they must be renewed every year from the florists, so that their cultivation often entails a good deal of expense, labor, time, and skill.

To be effective, this class of plants must be used *en masse*, or in what is styled "ribbon gardening," in which the flower-beds are planted in parti-colors, with plants suitable to produce the intended effects; and, unless they are planted by one who understands the process, and are very thickly planted, the desired effects are not produced until quite late in the season, and the beds present an unfinished appearance for many weeks.

There are but few of us who can afford to use one hundred Lady Cullum and Mrs. Pollock Geraniums, as many silver-edged and as many Warrior Geraniums, besides quantities of Coleus, Achyranthus, Alternantheras, *Cineraria maritima*, and similar variegated foliaged plants—perhaps a thousand in all—to produce a splendid show in but a small garden.

The majority of amateur gardeners desire to have hardy plants living out all winter without any or but little protection; and, when they are once purchased and planted, can be easily propagated and cultivated, without any costly appliances.

Therefore, I would recommend the culture of hardy, perennial, herbaceous plants for garden decoration, as they are easily obtained, require less attention than any other class of flowers, yet give as much if not more satisfaction; cost less, and are more suitable for the million. They are to be had in a far greater amount of variety, form, and fragrance than "bedding-out plants" possess; and the majority of them only require to be kept clear of weeds, properly tied to stakes, and enriched with thoroughly decomposed manure, to bloom luxuriantly. They can be so selected that there will be a continuous course of blooming plants from April to November, and they are mostly of moderate light and growth.

PEONIES.

These plants have been out of fashion for some time in our country; but in Belgium great attention is given to their cultivation. They are a favorite plant for ornamenting lawns and shrubberies, and their effect is very imposing. Their culture is simple. They desire a rich loam, mixed with a little clay; sandy soils are not as suitable to their perfect development. With the exception of the Tree Peony (*Paonia montana*), they are all hardy; but that requires protection in latitudes north of New York.

There are five species of herbaceous peonies which produce double flowers and are very desirable.

Paonia tenuifolia grows eighteen inches high, and its leaves are delicately cut; flowers a rich crimson; outer petals shell-shaped and curved toward the center of the flower. It blooms early in April or May, and is very handsome, being entirely free from the coarse habit of many of this genus.

Paonia officinalis is the well-known "piny" of our grandmothers' gardens, but merits a place in those of the present day. It is very double, and is now cultivated in white varieties; scarlet, purple, flake-color, flesh-color, striped, pure white, and anemone-flowered. Hybrid varieties are yearly produced by crossing with some other species, and many of them are very attractive. This species blooms in May or June.

Paonia albiflora is the Chinese species, which contains three original varieties: *P. fragrans*, violet-rose colored and very fragrant; *P. Whitleg*, white, with the center tinged with yellow, sweet-scented; *P. Hunsi*, purplish, rose-colored flowers, blooms late.

Paonia humilis has but one variety. The outer petals are very large, the inner ones small and very numerous; color violet-red., blooms in May.

Paonia paradoxa is the *Rose de Serans* or the French gardens. Its flowers are smaller and very curious, the outer petals being recurved, and the center ones crisped and frizzled and resembling tufts of fringe. Its colors are delicate rose, violet-red, dark crimson, amaranth-colored, and a bright cherry-red. They bloom in May.

Paonia montana, or Chinese Tree Peony, grows as a small shrub, from four to five feet high, and is a most beautiful object when covered with its rosy-white flowers. I have seen one plant that had three hundred blossoms at once, and was a most lovely ornament to a lawn. There are six varieties of this species, all very handsome.

Peonies will not bloom if disturbed in the spring, or, if they do, the flowers will be very inferior. They should be transplanted in the autumn, after the stalks have died down and then well manured. They need not be disturbed for many years, but a top-dressing of manure is very desirable in the early spring. When coming into bloom, if a hoop from a barrel is passed around the branches, it will keep the plant in a good shape.

A mound of peonies, graduated from the darkest crimson to the purest white, is a very beautiful object, and will remain in bloom for several weeks. I append an alphabetical list of herbaceous perennials which will bloom from April to October.

Achillea millefolia rubra; deep red, June to August.

Achillea ptarmica pleno; pure white, June to October.

Aconitum (Monkshood) *wexicolor*; blue and white, July and August. *A. napellus*; deepest blue, June. *A. Melichofortii*; deep blue, October.

Amsonia salicifolia; lavender blue, June.

Arabis alpina; dwarf, pure white, May.

Alyssum saxatile; dwarf, yellow, April.

Adonis vernalis; yellow, April.

Aquilegia jucunda (Columbine); dark blue, center white, June. *A. Sibirica*; dark blue flowers, very double, June. *A. striata*; beautifully striped and spotted, June.

Agrostun cerulcum; deep blue, August to October.

Bocconia cordata; very showy, pure white, July.

Chelone barbata; scarlet-bearded flowers, very showy, July.

Clematis integrifolia; blue, bordered with white, June.

Campanula coronata; white, July and August. *C. rotundifolia*; blue and white, two varieties, dwarf, June and July.

Campanula grandiflora; deep blue, profuse bloomer, July and August. *C. g. alba*; like the preceding, but flowers pure white.

Convallaria majalis (Lily of the Valley); universally admired, pure white, very fragrant, dwarf, May.

Cerastium tomentosa; silvery foliage and showy flowers, very beautiful, June and July.

Delcosithon Meadia (American Cowslip); dwarf, rosy lilac and pure white, two varieties, April and May.

Dicentra spectabilis; long racemes of pink and white flowers, very showy May and June.

Dictamus or Fraxinella alba (Gas Plant); white, June.

Dictamus rubra; rosy lilac, June.

Digitalis rubra (Foxglove); red, spotted with white, July.

Delphinium formosum (Larkspur); azure blue, July and August. *D. Hendersonii*; deep blue, July.

Funkia cerulea (Day Lily); light blue, July. *F. alba odora*; pure white, very fragrant, July to October.

Funkia variegata; leaves striped with white, flowers pale blue, July.

Galegia bibuba; pure white, very pretty, July.

Iberis sempervirens (Perennial Candytuft); pure white, dwarf, June.

Lathyrus grandiflorus (Perennial Pea); white, beautiful, June to August.

Liatris spicata; purple flowers in long spikes, July and August.

Lychnis Haageana; white, red, flesh color, and striped, June and July.

Lupinus; all colors from pure white to bluish purple, June.

Orobus vernus; reddish purple, April to May.

Pentemon grandiflora; rosy purple, June. Phlox in all colors; July to October.

Pulmonaria maculata; lavender blue, May.

Spirea Japonica, pure white, in spikes, June.

Saxifraga crassifolia, deep pink, in clusters, dwarf, April.

Spirea filipendula pleno; pure white, very double, June.

Silene viscaria plena; red, June and July.

Sedum Sieboldii variegata; pink, dwarf, July and August.

Tricyrtis hirta; creamy-white flowers, spotted with lilac, a late importation and very beautiful, September and October.

Trollius Asiaticus; yellow, August.

Valeriana alba; white flowers, in clusters, June to August. *V. rubra*; red, June to August.

Viola cornuata; blue, dwarf, June to August.

Chrysanthemums in great varieties are indispensable for autumn flowers, and the pompone varieties are particularly attractive, their flowers being very double and quite small. Citronella is a perfect lemon color, Cinderella of the purest white, Mrs. Campbell the richest of crimsons, and Mignonette of the deepest purple. These varieties produce a charming contrast growing in one bed. Of the large-flowered species I should select Virgin Queen, snowy white; Holman Hunt, the loveliest pink; Crimson Velvet, the deepest crimson; and Louise Honorati, the deepest carmine. The new varieties from Japan are called *lacinitatum*. The flowers are three inches in diameter, very double, and beautifully fringed. In spading up our grounds for flowers, we should avoid raised beds with deep walks, as they suffer from drought and the plants are too much exposed to our hot and dry summers.

Beds of flowers artistically cut in the grass-plots, after simple geometrical designs, appear to better advantage; and edgings are not required when the beds are surrounded with well-shaven turf.

Every home should have its beautiful grass-plot, Nature's loveliest carpet, woven of the sunshine and showers, soft, fresh, and velvety; where the children can gambol and the crickets chirp, and the robins and blue-birds rejoice in the early spring-time.

All flower-beds must be spaded a foot in depth and the lumps finely pulverized, and a top-dressing of rich compost applied and raked in thoroughly.

If flowers have been growing for several years in the same place, fresh soil will work wonders. Beds containing perennial flowers cannot be dug over with a spade; but a hand-fork will loosen the ground sufficiently, and a top-dressing of old manure or rich compost will make the flowers much more beautiful and increase the growth of the plants, fully repaying the extra trouble and expense.

TALK ABOUT OATS.

BY H. L. READE.

During April and May the cereal which for more than a third of a century has ranked second in the number of bushels raised in the United States—Indian corn ranking first—will be sown in most if not all sections of our country. Supposing that each acre appropriated to this grain could be made to produce, by a better culture, one bushel more than the average ordinary yield, the aggregate would be enormous; and if five bushels could be added the effect would be perceptible in almost every department of trade, besides swelling the sorely needed profits in countless country homes. To this end, therefore, the following suggestions are respectfully proffered.

The native country of the common oat, though mainly a matter of conjecture, is probably Mesopotamia. It is the common name of a genus of grasses which are capable of being cultivated throughout a wider range of latitude and in greater variety of soils than any other grass or grain. As it will grow in all zones, so it will on lands rich or poor, dry or wet; and in the whole range of cultivated crops none yields larger or more certain returns for enriching material incorporated with the soil, proper preparation for the seed, and subsequent suitable sowing and covering.

There are at least a dozen distinct varieties known in this country. Each is suited to some section; but none to all. The Norway, which a few years ago was so widely noticed, does remarkably well in some localities, but fails in others. And so of almost all the varieties, except the white or common oat, which is most generally cultivated in the extensive oat-growing regions of England and Scotland, as well as in this country.

The first requisite of a good crop is

GOOD SEED.

Sown on the same soils in successive years, especially if the soil is light, the oat has a tendency to lose in weight—deteriorates; and, in order to secure a constant maximum yield, the seed must be changed—oats from a deeper, richer soil sown on the shallower, poorer one.

Between seed sown that will weigh thirty-two or thirty-five pounds to the bushel and that which will not go over twenty-seven there will always be an average difference of at least five bushels to the acre. We counsel, therefore, that every farmer whose oats are not up to the standard of his neighborhood, or town, or county, sell his inferior grain, and buy of the man whose peculiar soil enables him to raise the best. Doing thus, he will add from ten to twenty per cent. to his yield, which in an aggregate of several hundred bushels is no inconsiderable amount.

Next in order is a

PROPER PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

The first process is plowing, which should always be done as well as it would be if oats even were to be planted, instead of oats. There is no crop that needs more perfect pulverization than this, and none, as a general thing, where it is more incomplete. Almost any one is accounted fit to "plow for oats"; and the younger boys on the farmer's family or the most recent importation from Europe is set to do this work, broken in on the oat-ground, to the damage of the subsequent crop in no inconsiderable degree.

After plowing, the common practice is to sow the grain in the furrows. This we believe to be a bad practice. Some of the seeds fall into interstices between the furrows, and are covered, perhaps, several inches, while others, falling on the ridges, are covered very slightly, if covered at all. This is one of the reasons why oats on most fields ripen so unevenly—some of the stalks on the same square foot being yellow at the head, while others are green. The difference arising from the fact that a portion of the stalks, covered the proper depth, came up as and when they should; others struggled through overlaying earth for at least six days longer than they should before seeing the surface; while still others, not covered at all (comparatively), lacked immediate moisture, and only sprouted when the next rain fell, which might have been weeks after the sowing.

The best way is to go over the ground with a light harrow before sowing; and this prepares it for the grain, and obviates all the trouble we have mentioned.

The number of

BUSHELS OF SEED TO THE ACRE

must be varied according as the land is rich or poor. The richer the land the less seed, as one original sprout sends up from two to two dozen stalks, as the ground is more or less rich, or only a single one, as it verges toward absolute unproductiveness. About three bushels is a good average, rarely less than two and a half being needed on the best land or more than three and a half on the poorest.

Unless the sower is a man of considerable experience, he should go over the ground twice. Every one observing this grain two weeks after coming up will generally see a perceptible difference in the thickness of the sprouts, enough to give the appearance of green stripes to the entire field. This is caused by "overlapping," to use a phrase which all farmers will understand, and can only be avoided by the utmost care on the part of the sower, or else dividing the seed, and sowing half one way and half the other.

After the grain is sowed it should be

HARROWED IN

thoroughly and evenly. A not unfrequent practice is to "lap half." If the driver is the owner of the field, he will probably do what is proposed. If he is not, in nineteen cases out of twenty, about one-quarter of the harrow will move on earth previously gone over and three-quarters on that which has not; and the result is that three-quarters of the grain will be well harrowed in, and the other quarter scarcely covered at all. All this can be saved by passing over the field both ways, being sure that every square inch of surface is touched with the teeth each time.

After harrowing, the ground must be ousbed; or, what is better on all soils unless it be clay, rolled. This subserves two purposes. It levels the ground, so that neither the sun or wind can remove the moisture unequally, leaving some of the kernels on dry earth and some on wet; and, bet ter, it packs the earth closely around the seed, and thus secures its more certain and rapid germination.

The earlier oats can be sowed after the land is suitably dry the better. Ten days too late will make a difference of ten per cent. in the yield, if the season is not both wet and cold, when the difference will be barely perceptible.

FERTILIZERS.

One of the best for oats is common salt, sowed at the rate of from three to six bushels to the acre. There is not one case in a hundred where the crop will not be benefited from five to ten times the cost of the material and the labor of sowing. It should be harrowed in with the seed, after being sowed as evenly as possible.

The oat crop is not only one of great value, but an easy crop to raise. Out when the berry is approaching the "dough" state and the stalks are as yet comparatively green, the fodder is worth at least two-thirds as much per ton as good English hay. And the grain, not unfrequently turning forty bushels to the acre, and from that to fifty, always finds ready sale, at prices which afford a larger profit than any other cereal raised in a large number of the states.

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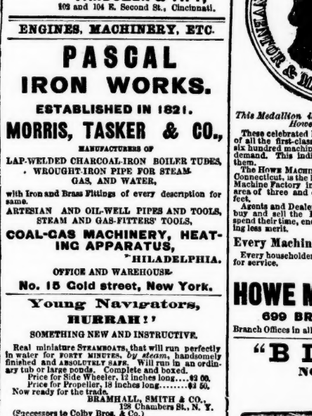
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THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS of the Company is published in conformity with the provisions of the Charter:

Premiums on outstanding risks December 31st, 1870.....	$229,997 98
Premiums received during year ending December 31st, 1871.....	1,550,223 49
Total Premiums.....	$1,780,221 44
Premiums marked off as earned during the year 1871.....	$1,833,74 346
Paid Losses, Expenses, Reinsurance, Commissions and Interest $1,200,568 09	
Returns of Premiums.. $60,225 0s	
Rebatements on Premiums received.....	$464,924 68

The Assets of this Company on the 31st December, 1871, were as follows:

United States, State, Bank, and other Stocks.....	$489,720 00
Loans on Stocks.....	29,500 00
Cash in Bank and with Bankers.....	41,490 64
Dividends declared but not collected.....	8,851 81
Bills receivable and premiums uncollected	650,328 93
Security Notes.....	300,000 00
Scrip, Salvages, and all claims due the Company.....	116,656 34
	$1,635,749 67

By direction of the Trustees, THREE AND ONE HALF PER CENT. INTEREST for the six months ending 31st ult. will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after MONDAY, the 5th of February next, at which time the security notes will be reduced to the extent of fifty per cent.
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Insurance.

We wonder whether it has ever occurred to any one to consider what is necessary to constitute good management in the life insurance business. Upon the question of integrity we will not dwell. We have a right to accord honesty to men whose record has shown an uninterrupted career of probity and usefulness in their own affairs, and to whom it would be an injustice were we to doubt the purity of their acts. But we raise this point: Do we, in speaking of the conduct of our life insurance companies, ever reflect upon the mental as well as the physical qualifications which alone can command the success we look for in our large and flourishing insurance corporations?

In the first place, there must be a complete knowledge of finance, as the cornerstone of the system consists in the improvement of money by interest. The assets of a company must be constantly and fruitfully employed, and yet on such conditions that no loss can possibly arise. So complete must be the discipline of the office that no danger of defalcation among subordinates can by any chance occur, to avoid which the utmost perfection of systematized rules are required.

A thorough knowledge of human nature is of paramount importance. Prejudices that still exist against the institution have to be met by reasonable argument and firmness of purpose. The control of a large body of agents can only be secured by the proficiency of the executive, and by a display of knowledge that is a power in itself, ever ready to check an unwise enthusiasm, and still to offer encouragement and instruction when it is needed. In a word, not only to be thoroughly acquainted with all the mysteries of the science but at the same time to find brains for others.

The untiring industry that watches every minute detail in a business where he slightest error may result in grave consequences is perhaps only to be found among the managers of a life insurance company—errors which, perhaps, in other institutions might be overlooked or, at the worst, be of little concern.

A judicious economy, whereby unnecessary expense is avoided, and yet sufficient liberality shown to the employe and to the agent.

Discretion in the treatment of cases where there are apparent evidences of fraudulent intent to establish unjust claims; to which, in point of fact, the insurance company is frequently subjected.

To exercise prudence and unusual medical skill in accepting risks, in dealing with which the utmost vigilance and professional knowledge is demanded.

And, above all, to meet with temper and self-control the constant attacks which the ignorant and corrupt are forever making against the institution.

Such are the necessary attributes of the manager of a life insurance company; and, should he happily possess them, it is easy to imagine that, in calling them into play, he can have no bed of roses to repose upon.

We think it but fair to state that these conditions are fulfilled in the management of at least one society. No company stands before the Equitable Life in these requisites for permanent prosperity; and there are no men who more fully recognize the fact than the very agents who are enlisted under its banner, and than whom there are no better judges of the elements that insure success in their profession.

Financial & Commercial.

MR. GREELEY ON THE LAND-GRANT SYSTEM.

The Cincinnati Convention, in their tenth resolution, say: "We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers." Mr. Greeley, the presidential nominee of the convention, in his letter of acceptance, thus paraphrases rather than epitomizes this resolution, according to his construction of its meaning:

"That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on the projectors of railroads for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness."

In thus presenting the matter Mr. Greeley certainly seems to have forgotten his avowed purpose of epitomizing, and fallen into the free-and-easy method of a political paraphrast. He has used at least twice the number of words to convey the idea expressed by the resolution of the Convention while making an addition of other ideas. He evidently wrote his paraphrase remembering that he was a candidate for the presidency, and designing to give the Cincinnati resolution a sort of Greeley ring as it came in this new form before the people. In this paraphrase he means to say, by implication, at least, that the system of governmental land grants in aid of railway construction is a reckless squandering of public lands which ought to have been "sacredly reserved for occupation and acquisition by cultivators." This squandering has been in favor of "the projectors of railroads for which our people have no present need." And then the "premature construction" of these roads "is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness." These assertions are so grouped as to show that Mr. Greeley, writing as a candidate for the Presidency, intended to give them a retrospective application. They are not simply words of caution in relation to the future, but of censure in respect to the past; and, moreover, entirely exceed the proposition laid down by the Cincinnati Convention.

This language, considered as coming from the pen of Horace Greeley, may well be a matter of public astonishment. Any one who will consult the files of the *Tribune* for the last ten or fifteen years will find Mr. Greeley uniformly among the staunchest and most earnest advocates of the land-grant system in aid of railroad construction. The *Tribune* has defended it as economical, as wise, and as contributing immensely to the growth and prosperity of our country. No abler articles have been written on the subject than those which have appeared in its columns, under the editorship of Mr. Greeley. What has wrought this change in the temper of his mind? The same cause that has toned him down in respect to a protective tariff. It is utterly impossible not to see the aspirant for the Presidency turning his back on the political economist, and flying squarely in the face of his own record. The Democratic party inaugurated the system of land grants for railway purposes in 1850, and during the continuance of its power it granted a larger number of acres than have been granted by Republicans since they came into power. Yet, for purely partisan ends, it has for some years past assailed the policy which it originated. Mr. Greeley is now a candidate for the Presidency, and wants the endorsement of the Baltimore Convention; and this is, undoubtedly the reason why he so phrases his paraphrase of the Cincinnati resolution as to give it the modern Democratic ring, though, in doing so, he is compelled to contradict Mr. Greeley the editor of the *Tribune*. The simple truth is, the paraphrase is so drawn as to invest it with the characteristic qualities of a stump-speech in regard to the land-grant system.

As an example of sound sense in political economy it will not stand the test of thought for a moment. The lands granted are located mainly in the Western states and territories; and by the encouragement they have given to railway construction they have increased the population and property valuation of these states and territories with a rapidity that has no parallel in the history of this country. The wonderful development of the West within the last twenty years is largely due to railroads, the most of which would not and could not have been built when they were built but for the land-grant system. Private capital unaided was not adequate to the result. The lands still held by the Government are worth more to the Government and more to the people than the whole would have been if no such grants had been made. It is estimated, too, that every railroad constructed where it is, or will be needed adds five times its own cost to the aggregate wealth of the country. The building of railroads with foreign capital in part, when these roads increase national wealth at such a rate, is not plunging the country into a very serious abyss "of foreign indebtedness." It is very safe to use the capital of foreigners with this result. Nor is it squandering the public lands "on the projectors of railroads" when, in the prosecution of their private interests, they are aided in accomplishing such a vast public good. Nor does the system divert the granted or ungranted lands from "occupation and acquisition by cultivators"; but rather opens both classes of these lands to these very cultivators. No one has urged these and numerous other points more strongly than Mr. Greeley for years past in his defense of the land-grant system; and nothing can well be more astonishing than his partisan inuendoes against a system which he has so earnestly defended. Political economists are very apt to be spoiled when they become aspirants or candidates for the Presidency.

We submit for Mr. Greeley's reading, in his new position, the following extract from Poor's "Manual of Railroads of the United States for 1871-72":

"One of the most remarkable things connected with the progress of this country is the construction of railroads in advance even of the lines of settlement of the people. Such a result is largely due to the grants made by Government of lands for the encouragement of these works. Never was a policy more wise or more beneficent. The Government has been greatly the gainer in a direct pecuniary point of view, as it was enabled to sell the land reserved at twice the established rate. The public has reaped the advantage of the construction of some 10,000 miles of railroad that otherwise would not have been built. The construction of such an extent of line has led to the expenditure of $400,000,000, a very considerable portion of which was drawn from the Old World. The commerce which has been created thereby amounts to many hundred millions of dollars annually in value. They have undoubtedly been instrumental in adding more than 1,000,000 to our population within the last decade. It is, in fact, the poorer class of our population which has received the most benefit from these land-grants. They go where employment is to be found, and nowhere are wages so remunerative as in the newly-settled states, in which numerous lines of railroad are being constructed. The pioneer, too, can better pay $10 an acre for land by the side of a railroad than to cultivate it as a gift beyond the reach of such a work. The population of a new state increases just in ratio as railroad facilities are supplied. Such facts, which are palpable to every one, should silence at once the clamor which has been raised against such grants."

When Mr. Greeley shall have finished his presidential candidacy, and resumed the much more appropriate work of the editor, we anticipate for him a return to these sensible views, so well stated by Mr. Poor. In the meantime, we commend them to his reading. They will do him no harm, even if he should be elected.

CONVERTIBILITY OF TREASURY NOTES.

The Treasury notes of the United States, declared to be a legal tender in the payment of debts, will doubtless remain in circulation for some time to come, perhaps for many years. They must do so until they are withdrawn in a manner consistent with the good faith of the Government. The law under which they were originally issued, but which was subsequently repealed by a mistaken policy, provided that they might be converted at any time, when presented in certain specified amounts, into 6 per cent. five-twenty bonds, but did not provide that these bonds, on being presented at the Treasury, might be reconverted into Treasury notes. At present these notes are absolutely inconvertible, since the Government is not in a condition to redeem them in coin, and has repealed the law providing for their conversion into interest-bearing bonds. They are a debt against the Government, circulating as a legal-tender paper currency, with no existing method of payment.

We are of opinion that so long as this status of things remains Congress ought by law to provide for the conversion of these notes into Government bonds bearing a low rate of interest, and then the reconversion of the bonds into notes, at the option of the holders of either. This would be the substitution of an interest-bearing credit for one that bears no interest, at the pleasure of the creditor, and would so far relieve the notes from their present inconvertible character; and in this sense it would be an act of simple justice to their holders. It would, moreover, impart an elasticity to the currency which it now has not, but very much needs. When the notes in circulation were in excess of the demands of business they would naturally be converted into interest-bearing bonds, as a temporary investment, at least; and then, when the demands of business should require a greater volume of circulation, the bonds would as naturally be presented, and reconverted into notes. While there would be no general inflation of the currency, it would, nevertheless, possess the property of *elasticity*, being capable of expansion and contraction according to the wants of the business community. This would be one step toward putting an end to all speculative combinations for locking up the currency, and thus creating a scarcity just when money is most needed for business purposes. It would also serve as a check upon undue speculation when the currency is abundant, by the opportunity of its immediate conversion into interest-bearing bonds. In both respects it would act as a regulator of the money market at the great centers of trade. It would lessen the control of the Treasury over the currency, and increase that of the people, who are the creditors of the Government; and who, moreover, are the best qualified to judge of their own convenience.

We see no valid objections to the plan proposed, and only wonder that it has not more seriously engaged the attention of Congress. While the measure would be fraught with no evil to the public, but would be an improvement to our currency system, it would be, in part, at least, a return to the principle on which Treasury notes were originally issued.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Chamber of Commerce.—The annual report of the New York Chamber of Commerce has just been published, making a volume of two hundred and twenty-two pages, and giving an account of the proceedings of the Chamber during the year 1871-72, together with a large amount of valuable commercial and financial statistics in reference to the general trade and business of the country. Its exhibit shows that the imports at the port of New York the last year exceeded $380,000,000, which is an increase of about seventy millions over the previous year and more than two hundred millions over what it was in 1861. The increase of exports during the last year, as compared with the previous year, amounts to about forty-four millions. These figures, which are exclusive of the coastwise trade, show the commercial greatness of New York City as the metropolitan center of this country. The second part of the report contains voluminous tables of statistics, giving the reader the opportunity of getting an insight into the various branches of trade, not only in New York City, but also in the United States. These statistics, carefully compiled by Mr. George Wilson, give to the report more than a local interest. The Chamber is doing a good work for the city and the country by its discussion of important questions, and by the influence which it exerts over public thought. The promptitude of its action for the relief of the Chicago sufferers, which resulted in the contribution of more than a million of dollars from the City of New York alone, deserves the highest commendation. One of the oldest institutions of the city, it is also one of its best. It was originally incorporated by a charter granted by George III, during the period of our colonial life, which has since been modified by various acts of the legislature of the State of New York.

MONEY MARKET.

Wall Street has been in a fever of anticipation for a month past in respect to the Senate's action on the subject of the Supplemental Treaty; and the condition of the gold market, the market for general securities, and the Stock Exchange has hinged upon the varying reports from Washington of the adoption or rejection of the supplemental clause. If the prospects were regarded as favorable, prices of securities went up and gold went down; and when they were reported unfavorable the reverse was the result. On Saturday there came a special telegraphic report that the adoption of the supplemental clause was doubtful, and prices of active stocks drooped in consequence; but gold did not advance, and on Saturday night the Senate adopted the supplemental treaty by the unexpectedly large majority of 42 to 9. Everybody except the experienced operators on the Stock Exchange took it for granted that stocks would be in eager demand on Monday, and, therefore, rushed to sell at the highest points; and the result was just what the experienced men of the "street" looked for—a sudden decline in the leading fancies. But this did not indicate any unfavorable change in the market, nor anything like a lack of confidence. On the contrary, the price of gold and the prices of Government securities, which are the only trustworthy indications of the true condition of financial affairs, showed that everything was favorable, and the tone of the market on Monday and evening. There being no longer any doubt whatever that the Geneva Conference will proceed without interruption to arbitrate on the "Alabama" claims, and no cause whatever for supposing that anything will occur to interrupt the friendly relations now existing between England and the United States, foreign capital will again be seeking investment in our securities and railroad bonds, and the commencement of the week showed an improvement in prices generally in the London market for all classes of our securities. Gold fell off to 113⅛, at which the price was steady; but, as large shipments are yet to be made to Europe, partly to make up for the trade balance against us and partly to defray the expenses of the unusually large number of our countrymen who have gone to Europe this season on a holiday tour, the price is not likely to fall much lower. The prices of Government securities on Monday at our Stock Exchange were about ¼ per cent. higher than at the close on Saturday.

The most marked change at the Stock Exchange was in Pacific Mail, which had already dropped off 10 per cent. from the highest point it had reached, and sold at the opening at 77½ to 77⅝. From these prices it broke down to 72½, and then recovered to 73. The daily transactions in this stock have been to an enormous extent, as may be judged from the fact that 443,000 shares were registered last week as sold at the Stock Exchange. After Pacific Mail the stock which suffered the most severely was Boston, Hartford, and Erie, which dropped 3 per cent., selling down to 7. Erie was freely sold, and made lower prices; but with all these raids and declines there were no failures reported nor any symptoms of a panic, for which, indeed, there is not the slightest cause. Three failures of "bear" operators in cotton were reported, in consequence of the recent advance in that staple.

In the foreign market money has worked very easy, and no difficulty is experienced in borrowing on the ordinary stock securities at 4 to 6 per cent., on call. On Saturday loans were made at 3 to 4 per cent., and on Monday at 4 to 5 per cent. The banks continued to gain in their reserve, as shown by the Saturday's weekly statement, from which it appeared that they had gained $2,500,000. Currency is not flowing to this center; but it is about time that drafts were taken on arrival at full rates. Money to move the wool crop, and some $5,000,000 will probably be sent for that purpose in June.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau St., N. Y.

The magnitude and importance of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, as a short, low-grade, economical line of transportation between tide-water navigation and the principal cities of the Western States, is becoming more apparent as it approaches completion. Less than 100 miles of track remain to be laid to unite the Eastern and Western Divisions, upon which over 5,000 men are employed. The opening of the Through Line by Autumn next is, therefore, assured. The development of traffic on this thoroughfare will be immediate and very large, and within a few years the mineral traffic alone furnished by iron and coal deposits along the route, will be sufficient to render it one of the most prosperous and profitable lines of communication in the country.

THE SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY are entirely safe and satisfactory Securities for investment. Price 94 and accrued interest. Interest payable May and November. Principle and interest payable in Gold in the City of New York. Denominations: $1,000, $500, and $100, Coupon or Registered. Full information furnished on application.

We buy and sell Government Bonds; the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; receive deposits, and allow interest on balances; make collections; issue certificates of deposit; and do a general banking business.

Fisk & Hatch.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

We are selling at par and accrued interest and, after thorough investigation, recommend as a safe and profitable investment, the First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad. At the present gold premium they yield 8¼ per cent. interest—over one-third more than U. S. 5-20s. Their elements of strength and safety are the following:

1. They are the standard obligation of a strong corporation, which represents in its Shareholders and Managers large capital and railroad experience, and is engaged in prosecuting a business enterprise whose great usefulness and solid success are not matters of doubt.

2. They are a first mortgage on the Road, its Right of Way, Rolling Stock, Telegraph Line, Equipments, and Franchises.

3. They are a first lien upon the traffic or net Earnings of the Road. The Net Receipts of the first Trans-continental Railroad, in the second year after completion, and mainly from Local Business, were equal to nine per cent. on the total estimated cost of the Northern Pacific Road.

4. They are a First and Only Mortgage on a Government Grant of Land which consists of 12,800 acres for each mile of road through the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories of Dakota, Montana, Idaho, and Washington. In average fertility of soil, healthfulness and mildness of climate, diversity and extent of resources the belt of country comprising this grant is such as to render the lands very valuable and insure their speedy sale and cultivation. Sold at the average price realized by other land-grant roads, the real estate endowment of the Northern Pacific Company will produce more than three times the issue of bonds per mile.

The company is now offering for sale to settlers and colonies a portion of its valuable land grant in Minnesota, and a large area on the Pacific Coast will soon be placed on the market. The offered lands are selling readily, and henceforward the company will realize a large yearly income from this source. The proceeds of land sales constitute a SINKING FUND for the retirement of the First Mortgage Bonds, and the bonds are at all times convertible at 1.10 into the company's lands at market prices.

All marketable stocks and bonds received (by express or otherwise) at current prices in exchange for Northern Pacific Seven-thirties, without expense to the investor.

Pamphlets and full information will be furnished on application.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

FINANCIAL AGENTS NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

For sale by Banks and Bankers generally.

☞ THE 8 PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the Road, Land Grant, Franchise, and Equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A Liberal Sinking Fund provided in the Mortgage Deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in *gold*. Interest at eight [8] per cent. per annum Payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations $1,000, $500, and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from February 15th, 1872.

Maps, Circulars, Documents, and information furnished.

Trustees, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

Can now be had through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who un hesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,

Bankers, No. 11 Wall Street, N. Y

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CITY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA, AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers, 30 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,

offer for sale at 95 and accrued interest in currency, a limited amount of the Extra Per Cents, Bonds of the City of Mobile, Ala. Coupons payable January and July, in gold, in the City of New York.

The great solidity of this city and the prompt payment at all times of its Interest render these Bonds the most desirable for investment of any now on the market. Other particulars can be had of

HOWES & MACY, 30 Wall St., N. Y.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall Street, N. Y., offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of Four per cent. Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns. Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, etc., etc., for Investors.

(OFFICIAL.) DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 25th, 1872.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. E. G. Schmitt, the Vice Consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, of the loss, on the 11th of April, at sea, of the American brig "Leader," of New York, and the death of John Black, first mate, and Gilbert Morgan, seaman, of said vessel.

GROCERS' MARKET REVIEW.

Reported Expressly for "The Independent," by H. K. Thurber & Co.,

113 and 115 Chambers, 294 & 296 Greenwich street New York.

Coffees.—Importers and dealers, in their efforts to absorb all the duty removed, have succeeded in raising prices so high as not only to stop speculation, but also to put an end to all business. Dealers whose stocks are low have no disposition to replenish at present prices. The tide of speculation appears to have reached its flood. There is now only a pressure to sell noticeable than at any period since the late rise, and purchases can be effected somewhat under the nominal market rates. There are indications that the efforts of holders to load the country with Coffees at extreme prices are approaching an end; and that the laws of supply and demand will be allowed to regulate prices. As soon as this occurs a lower range of values will be established, as the stock is large and the demand light.

Fish and Salt.—Mackerel are dull and lower. George's Banks Codfish are in good demand. Smoked Herring in good request. Liverpool Fine Salt is in increased demand; the receipts are light. Ground is also in small stock. Bulk continues firm, with reduced stock and no receipts.

Fruits.—Foreign Dried are steady and less active; the speculative demand has ceased. A fair amount of business is doing at unchanged rates. Domestic Dried are quiet.

Molasses.—Fine grades Foreign are becoming scarce and prices are in sellers' favor. Boiling qualities are steady, the demand is fair, and holders have faith in present rates. Domestic is in small stock and held at extreme figures.

Rice.—Domestic is firmer and held with much strength, advices of better rates at Charleston tending to enhance values here. The arrivals of East India are falling off and the market tends upward.

Spices.—Cloves are firmer and in speculative demand. Pepper is in fair demand for export. Pimento is in sellers' favor. Other kinds are steady.

Sugars.—Refined are in moderate request at slightly irregular values. The market lacks strength and the volume of business is less than was anticipated. Hards are in light supply, large quantities having been taken for foreign market. Raws are in ample and increasing stock, but held with firmness, holders evincing no disposition to yield from present values. The business is light, refiners and the trade purchasing only for present wants.

Syrups are in good demand and small stock. Large sales have been made for Southern and Western markets, the market closing in sellers' favor. Sugar-house is steady, with an increased local and foreign demand.

Teas.—The market is extremely dull. Buyers consider present prices extremely high, and are disposed to wait for a lower range of values. Holders as a rule are firm. The Secretary of the Treasury's interpretation of the act removing duties allows of free importations from Europe after July 1st. This seems about to be overturned by the action of the Senate Finance Committee. Mr. Sherman, the chairman, evidently seeing through the spectacles of our Tea and Coffee speculative clique, arose to explain that differential duties were formerly levied on products east of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from countries west thereof, for the purpose of encouraging American trade with the East; and proposed to revise the law as it now stands, removing all duty, and impose a duty of 10 per cent. on Teas and Coffee imported from Europe. This in effect gives our market over to the manipulation of speculators, and removes the influence of the European markets, which otherwise would act as a regulator of our prices. Nothing injures the legitimate distributive trade of the country so much as do the extreme and violent fluctuations in prices which are caused by speculation. Speculators, by purchasing largely of a staple, can at any time make consumers pay extreme prices, and all checks on them are conducive to the general welfare.

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

Reported Expressly for "The Independent."

A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.

Breadstuffs, Etc.—The arrivals of Flour have been more liberal and the market somewhat feverish. Prices have been irregular, closing with more strength and a better tone, occasioned by favorable advices from England and an advance in Wheat. Holders of fine grades are not anxious to realize. Fresh-ground Spring Extras and choice Family grades are noticeably better. There has been a desire to shove off common lots, subject to souring, and on these the decline is manifest. California Flour is coming forward more freely, and to some extent supplies the place of fancy Western and Southern brands. Receipts for the week 49,714 barrels. Exports 17,864 barrels. Rye Flour is easier. Wheat has been subject to fluctuations, closing steady at an advance. Receipts 181,416 bushels. Exports 204,780 bushels. Corn Meal is quiet. Corn generally steady, closing active and firmer. Receipts 624,718 bushels. Exports 410,618 bushels. Barley is quiet. Receipts 98,492 bushels. Stock diminishing and season for malting purposes nearly over. Barley Malt is doing better. Rye is in better demand. Receipts 17,620 bushels. Exports 8,214 bushels. Oats are more active at the decline. Receipts 162,290 bushels. Exports 1,300 bushels. Peas nominal. Beans are firm.

Building Materials.—Business has been retarded, in consequence of the difficulties with the workingmen, preventing contractors pushing forward operations as quickly as desirable.

Bricks are arriving freely, the new crop accumulating, prices generally steady. Choice Fronts a shade higher.

Cement.—Foreign desirable brands are steady in values, common sorts are in larger supply and prices favor buyers. Domestic is steady at previous rates, with a reduced local call.

Glass.—The supply in foreign is ample and assortment good, market generally tame. The inquiry is increasing without hardening values. Domestic is dull and lower.

Hair.—Goat is scarce and held with firmness. Cattle is plenty and in buyers' favor. The general market somewhat tame, and sold

Laths are in limited supply, and have advanced a shade. Holders talk firmly, but dealers purchase cautiously and the demand is not brisk.

Lime is devoid of any new features of interest. Business is slow and nominally steady at former rates. Dealers and buyers are apart in their views; the former firm, the latter, with fair stocks on hand, indifferent.

Lumber is in sellers' favor. The current arrivals are readily placed. The local consumption increases. White Pine Boards suitable for shipping are very scarce. Black Walnut and Maple Logs are in request for foreign account. Pencil Cedar and Cherry are wanted.

Paper Stocks.—Common grades are not in demand. Selected lots of blue are in fair request. Calcined is firm. The inquiry is good for prime and choice lots of Lump, and the bulk of the cargoes due have been placed to arrive at full prices.

COTTON is in active demand at advanced prices. The trade has been brisk for local call, export, and on speculation. More animation is exhibited for future delivery than on spot.

Hops.—Prices continue firm, with a fair demand from local and Western brewers.

Hides.—The market is without activity and prices firm. The principal transactions are in common descriptions, and in these only for present requirements.

Leather.—Crop is in better supply, but choice lots are taken on arrival at full rates. The stock is well assorted on all grades, but not larger than required for current demand. Hemlock Sole continues quick, with more doing. Inferior lots are in buyers' favor, but unchanged on prime stocks.

Miscellaneous.—Ashes.—Pots steady at $7.75 to $8.25. Pearls scarce, and nominal for want of stock. Brooms steady, with increased sales. Broom Corn dull and nominal. Candles steady. Chicory in light demand at steady value. Cocoa.—St. Domingo doing better, other kinds steady. Drugs and Dyes in limited demand. Dyewoods higher and tending upward. Fire Crackers firmer with increased business. Paint dull generally. Paper steady and quiet. Gunnies inactive. Hardware in moderate demand, stock light, prices firm. Hay and Straw.—Receipts on the increase, prices lower, the recent rain dispelling apprehensions of a short crop. Hemp.—Manilla in good supply, holders firm for an advance, no change in other kinds. India Rubber.—Para quiet and firm. Central American active. Indigo dull and nominal. Lace and Paper-stock dull. Metals.—Pig Timothy firm, with speculative purchase. Clover quiet. Calcutta Linseed dull. Shot steady. Skins.—Heavy Goat in request, moderate demand. Deer in better request. Whiskey higher. Stearine in better demand. Sumac dull. Tallow steady and firm.

Metals.—Iron.—Scotch Pig with large arrivals; buyers midisposed to meet holders' views; depressed feeling in iron manufactures, occasioned by strikes; is in an unsettled condition. American is without decided change; the stock is small. Scraps is dull. New Rails are firmer. Old in fair demand. Bar is held firmly with upward tendency. The English market is higher. Copper.—Ingot dull, prices nominal. Manufactures of Copper and Yellow Metal steady. English dull. Old Copper quiet. Nails steady. Spelter dull. Steel unchanged. Tin.—Pig dull and weak. Plates in accumulated stock; lighter demand and lower. Wire steady and firm for Iron and Galvanized. Zinc steady.

Oils.—Linseed dull at unchanged values. Other Oils quiet and steady.

Provisions.—Pork generally dull, with more activity at the close, but little doing speculatively. Lard fair for future delivery, with low bids. Dressed Hogs in better demand at 5¼ to 5⅝ for Western, 5¾ to 6¼ for City. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats in fair demand. Bacon firmer. Lard slightly higher.

Wool.—Foreign is less firm. South American is offered freely, at easier rates. Australian is in better demand, with an improvement. Capes are easier, with less inquiry. Mestizo has sold largely, and is considered the cheapest in the market to those who can use it. The arrivals of New Clip are not heavy. Considerable Texas in at hand. New Georgia is in small stock and light demand. Nothing is doing in Kentucky. The bulk of the stock thus far has gone to Boston. Domestic is dull and nominal. The sales are light, and large buyers await the New Clip, which will not come forward for some little time.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

For week ending May 29th, 1872.

[Reported Expressly for The Independent.]

Beeves.—The large proportion of the stock offered has been good. Prices have averaged less than last week. Fancy Stock 13¼ cts. Ordinary to choice Native Steers 11 to 13¼ cts. per pound. Good to Prime Beeves 11¼ to 12¾ cts. Texans and Cherokees 10¼ to 11. Receipts 7,402.

Sheep and Lambs.—Butchers decline paying asked rates for Sheep, Mutton being dull and lower. Sellers are not inclined to accept present bids, and trade in consequence is dull, with small transactions. All the sales of Sheep are from sheared stock, at 6 to 7¼ cts. per pound for Ordinary to Good and 8¼ cts. for Extras. Virginia and Pennsylvania Lambs 11 to 13 cts. Jersey 13½ to 18¼ cts. per pound. A drove from Texas sold at 6 to 8¾ cts for Sheep and 10 cts. for Lambs. Receipts 21,304.

Swine.—No stock has been offered alive. The market is weak. Dressed Hogs quiet at 5¾ to 6¼ cents per pound, mainly at 6, with Pigs at 6½. Receipts 30,219.

Milch Cows.—Good sell readily at $70 to $80. Single Cows of extra quality are selected out $85 to $90. Sales by the pen at $53 to $60. Poor milkers bring $35 to $35. Receipts 97.

Veal Calves.—The market is inactive and closed lower. Ordinary to Prime milk-fed bring 6¼ to 8 cents per pound, with good lots at 7 to 7¾ cts. Bucks County and Mount Holley 8¼ to 9 cents per pound. Common buttermilk-fed 5 cents per pound. Receipts 4,702.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

Monday Evening, May 27th, 1872.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, specially reported to The Independent (and more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

PRINTS.			
Merrimack, D	12	Wamsutta	9
Cocheco, L	11	Garner & Co	11¼
Saranac	11¼	Arnold	10¾
Pacific	11¼	Hamilton	10¾
American	11¼	Richmond	11¾
Dunnell	11¼	Gloucester	11¾
Allens	11¾	Mourning	11¾
Manchester	11¾	Oriental	11¾
GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	13½	Kcanoke	13½
Hartford	12¾	Glasgow	11¾
BROWN FIRETINGS.			
Amoskeag, A	14¾	Pepperell, R	14¾
Lawrence, D	14	" R	13¾
" L	12¾	" O	11¾
" H	10¾	" G	9¾
" H	9¾	" E	8¾
Pacific, Extra	13¾	Boot, G	12¾
" H	13¾	" E	9¾
" L	11¾	" D	8¾
Atlantic, A	14¾	" C	7¾
" H	13¾	Appleton, A	14¾
" P	12¾	Hope, G	12¾
Augusta, F	11	Laconia, O	11¾
Stark, A	14¾	" E	10¾
Massachusetts	13¾	" D	9¾
" Ms.	12¾	Lyman, R	13¾
Indian Head	11¾	" G	12¾
" H	10¾	" E	9¾
Exeter, A	11¾	Fremont, E	11¾
" B	10¾	Indian Orchard	9¾
Medford	11¾	" C	8¾
Augusta	11¾	" B	7¾
"	11	" W	5¾
Pittsfield, A	11	"	10¾
Kennebec	10¾	Great Falls, H	8¾
Bedford, R	10¾	" M	12¾
Pocasset	10¾	" S	12¾
"	9¾	"	11¾
New	12¾	Dwight, A	11¾
BLEACHED MUSLIN.			
New York Mills	22	Reynolds, AA	15¾
Wamsutta	20	Mystic Lake	17
"	19	Ballou & Son	14
Tuscarora	19	"	13
Bates	18	Lonsdale	12¾
White Rock	17	Cambric	13¾
Forestdale	17	Hill	11¾
Masonville	17¾	"	10¾
Blackstone	17	Harris	9¾
Hope	17	" 33-inch	14
Langdon	16	" 30-inch	12¾
" 42-inch	17	James Sts'm Mills	15
" 40-inch	16	" 33-inch	13¾
Waureean	19	" 30-inch	12¾
Pemperton	18	Great Falls, H	12¾
"	17	" M	12¾
"	16	" S	12¾
Utica	18	"	11¾
"	17	Red Bank	11¾
"	16	Waltham, X	11¾
Boot, R	16	" 42-inch	16¾
" R	14	"	15¾
" R	13¾	"	13¾
" R	12¾	Bay Mills	12¾
Androscoggin	14	Green, G	12¾
Dance	13½	Amoskeag, A	12¾
Dwight, A	14	"	11¾
" Long Cloth	19		
DENIMS			
Amoskeag	25	Otis Company, CC	17
York	23	BB	19
Blue Hill	21	A'A	22
Working Stark	20	Warren, Brown	18
Union	22¾	Lewiston, Brown	24
Manchester	20	Columbian	24
STRIPED SHIRTINGS.			
Amoskeag	19	Whittenton, A	16
York	19	" C	15¾
Uncasville	18	" C	13¾
American	18	Eagle	12½
Hamilton	19	Thorndike	17
Everett	15¾	Haymaker	15¾
TICKS.			
York, 30-inch	28	Iwich River	13
York, 32-inch	28	Methuen, A	16
Amoskeag, A. C. A	31	Hamilton, Regular	22
"	27	Willow Brook	17
"	22	Everett	19
"	19	" Extra	23¾
" D	18	Hampden, CC	16
Conestoga, Gold M'l	27	Pearl River	27
Extra, 4-4	25	Pittsfield	8¾
CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag	15¾	Pepperell	17
Lacona	14¾	Bates	15¾
Naumkeag Satteen	17	Indian Orchard	13¾
New Market	15¾	Everett	15¾
BROWN DRILLS.			
Amoskeag	15¾	Appleton	15¾
Pen ored	14	Tremont	14
Lacona	15¾	Augusta	14
Stark, A	14	Hillsboro	13
DELAINES.			
Pacific	20	Lowell	18
Hamilton	20	Saragtoa	18
Manchester	20	Renfrew	20
CANTON FLANNELS.			
Hamilton	16	Everett, A	17¾
Lacona	15¾	Amoskeag, A	16¾
Tremont, A	16¾	Kilerton, H	26
" E	12¾	" O	15¾
Nashua A	16	" O	19

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